PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,012—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S
PORT.
OLD TAWNY, delicate and soft ..... Rs. 46
Old Crusted, an excellent Wine ..... " 44 8
† INVALID'S, Choice Old ..... " 32 8
White Port ..... " 28 0
Dessert, black capsule ..... " 22 4
FULL BODY, Red do ..... " 24 12
† Spanish Port ..... " 20 4
† Cases of 2 doz. Pints, Rs. 2 extra.
Discount 5 per cent. for Cash.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. ROME	3545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th Nov.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
				1894.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

15th Nov. 13th Dec.
29th Nov. 27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	21st Nov.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 2, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 15th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,460 tons, on the 18th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mongrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

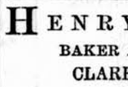
S. S. "MALDA," 1,907 tons, on the 16th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0" Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
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Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level ..... About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 ..... " 70 "

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WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. } FROM Rs. 7-14.

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Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
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Whole Meal, do. do.
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A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
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TREACHER & Co. have received large Consignments of China and Glassware of all descriptions in preparation for the coming 'Xmas Season, and Invite the attention of intending Purchasers to the really Fine Selection they are now able to offer.

DINNER SERVICES, Consisting of 78 pieces, in—

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From Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 58 Cash.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.
Set for 12 Persons, Comprising 113 Pieces.
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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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LOSS OF APPETITE,
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SALLOW COMPLEXION,

And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of

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'XMAS SEASON, 1893.

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Apricotines.
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French Almonds.
Pralines Vanille.
Chocolate Almonds.
Burnt Almonds.
Chicago Mixture.
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Butter Scotch.
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Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

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Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

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MR. STANLEY OAKES,
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PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.

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We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
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Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
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With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following HIGH CLASS GOODS. All the LATEST NOVELTIES. INSPECTION invited:—

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DRESS SUITINGS, TWEEDS, ETC.
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OXFORD CAMBRIC, FLANNELS, &C.
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PILLOWS,
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DRESSING GOWNS.
ALL THE NEW TEXTURES.

THORPE AND CO.,

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WHAT more acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT can be sent to Friends at Home than some of our Renowned

BAHADUR CIGARS.

On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty-paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address to the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.

These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.

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ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF THE POPULAR ENTERTAINERS,
STEEN HUDSON'S
PARTY.

The DONATORS of
MIRTH, MUSIC, and MYSTERY.
HIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, 15TH NOV.,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered To
Miss MAY HABGOOD,
The brilliant Pianiste and Accompaniste (late Soloist to MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING Concert Party's tour through Australasia).
First appearance of
Mr. NORRIS MILLS,
American Comedian, Corner Man, Vocalist, &c.
NOTICE.—THE POPULAR SONG,
"DAISY BELL,"
ill be given Gratis to all Patrons to the Theatre this Evening.
FAREWELL TO THE FAVOURITES
In the following Monster
FAREWEEL PROGRAMME:—
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OUR SOCIAL GATHERING.
MISS MAY HABGOOD will Preside at the PIANO-FORTE.
Interlocutrix—Miss LILLIE LINTON.
Bones—Mr. T. HUDSON...Bones—Mr. N. MILLS.
Overture—Silver Moonlight.....Company.
Humorette—"Cherry Lips".....Mr. N. Mills.
Song and Dance—Yes you are .....Miss Lillie Linton.
Italian Refrain—Pride of Malabar Hill...Mr. T. Hudson.
Miss LESLIE NORMAN
Will Sing the Beautiful Song, GOLDEN LOVE.
To Conclude with the Marvellous Feats of the
GEORGIA MAGNET
(Illustrated by Miss L. LINTON),
Introduced by Professor C. N. STEEN.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES ONLY.
PART II.
And now come
PROF. and MADAME STEEN,
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Rs. 1,000 will be paid by the Management to any one proving Prof. and Madame Steen to have any Accomplicies in Connection with their Entertainment.
Miss MAY HABGOOD, A.R.C.M.,
Will play Mendelssohn's Great
"FINALE TO CONCERTO IN G. MINOR."
HUDSON'S
BANJOISTIC EFFUSIONS, &c.
Mr. W. MAYERS
In his Original Impersonation of "A Bombay Hindoo" (with Local Illusions).
MISS LESLIE NORMAN
Will Sing (by general request) Tosti's beautiful Song, GOOD BYE.
The Evening's Entertainment to Conclude with the Laughter-provoking Sketch,
SLOCUM'S DOG.
Miss Fanny (in love with Georgie Slocum .....Miss L. Linton.
Billy Slutterly .....Mr T Hudson.
Johnny Graball.....Mr. N. Mills.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9-15. Carriages at 11.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
THOS. P. HUDSON.....Director.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

PRINCE'S DOCK,
FRERE ROAD.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
BY THE
OFFICERS AND CREW
OF THE
P. and O. s. s. "ROME,"
With the Assistance of other P. and O. Steamers in Dock,
ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER,
at 8-45 P.M., sharp.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.

Overture .....Band of R.M.S.Rome.
Song.....Kathleen .....E. Rowe
Song Comic .....The Hat my father wore.....W. Haydon
Song .....I've worked 8 hours this day...C. Baker
Song .....In Old Madrid.....Mr. Parry
Song Comic .....Little Tommy Tomkins.....W. King
Negro Comedians.....Messrs. Philp and LeWarne
Song .....If they Love .....Mr. Andrews
Song Comic .....The Merriest Girl in Town..W. Haydon
Dramatic Sketch .....W. C. Joles

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
PART II.

Song.....My Old Dutch .....J W Cunningham
Song Comic .....My Little Lot .....C Baker
Mandoline and Piano .....Che Redere .....Messrs. Andrews and Lee.
A quiet Conversation .....Tambo and Bones.
Song Comic.....She Wears a little Bonnet...W King.
Duet.....Friendship .....Messrs. Andrews and Parry.
Song Comic.....The Brokers are on the Landing .....J W Cunningham.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION:—A few Reserved Seats in front, Rs. 2 each. Tickets—Unreserved, Re. 1, and 8 Annas.
Carriages 11.
Tickets can be had from the PURSER, on board s. s. "Rome," Victoria Dock, and at the Seamen's Institute.
Proceeds for the BENEFIT of the Institute.

TOWN HALL.

MISS PEDRAZA,
Has the Honour to Announce
A VIOLIN RECITAL,
In Aid of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
ON TUESDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER,
AT, 5-30 P.M.
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
Miss FLOWER (Piano); Mr. ALLUM (organ);
and Mr. FOTIADIS (Tenor)
ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE.
Tickets may be Reserved at Messrs ROSE & Co.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!

In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 16 each.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 525 OF 1887.

ABDOOLA JEWA, of Bombay, Mohomedan Inhabitant, residing at Old Memon Mohols, outside of the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
MUNSHEE GOOLAMALI GOOLAM HOOSEIN, of Bombay, Mohomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.
KAZI ESMAIL KAZI MAHOMED .....Assignee of the Plaintiff.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 27th day of January, 1888, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,338-0-6 for debt and interest, and Rs. 284-6-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 2,622-6-3 and further simple interest upon the sum last abovementioned at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.
And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property dated the 19th day of November, 1892, certain moveable property, consisting of Cupboards, Boxes, Tables, Chairs, Books, Bottles, Drugs, Chemicals, Stools, Type cases, &c., &c., and the right, title and interest in the Newspaper called "Kasidi Mumbai," were attached towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree.
And whereas by a Warrant of Sale dated the 11th day of September, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the moveable property of the said Defendant in the said Warrant mentioned.
And whereas by another Warrant of Sale dated the 27th day of October 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and insteret of the said defendant in the Newspaper called "Kasidi Mumbai in the said Warrant mentioned.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1893, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrants of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises, at Bhendy Bazar (Parel Road), all the moveable property aforesaid and all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said Newspaper, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree and costs.
Each Lot to be paid for at the time of sale.
The abovenamed Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed, the Transferee of the Decreeholder, has obtained permission to bid at the Sale.
The property will be on view two days before the date of sale.
For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 14th Day of November, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. MIRZA HOOSEINKHAN,
Attorney for the Transferee of the Decree-holder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
Will perform TO-NIGHT at the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
Under Distinguished Patronage and immediate Presence of Our Worthy Police Commissioner, Mr. VINCENT, and Mrs. VINCENT,
The Well-known Talismanic Opera,
SANGEEN BAKAVLI
Followed by an Amusing Farce, FANCY BALL.
Prices of Admission.—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1; Annas 12, 8, and 4.
Doors open at 8 P.M. Commence at 9 P.M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.
FOR 11 NIGHTS ONLY.
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES
AND
The New ENGLISH Contingent
Left London by the P. & O. s. s Victoria, October 27th.
The Greatest Vocal and Saltatorial Combination ever Organized for the East.
☞ WATCH FOR THE UP-TO-DATE REPERTOIR!
OPENING PERFORMANCE,
"BOCCACCIO."
Seats Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

PROPRIETORS.....Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER.....Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

The above CELEBRATED COMPANY
Will OPEN at the
GAIETY THEATRE
ON
SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

Pieces to be Played the First Week:—
SATURDAY, 18TH and MONDAY, 20TH NOV.,
"MY UNCLE."
TUESDAY, 21ST and WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOV.,
"OUR FLAT."
THURSDAY, 23RD AND FRIDAY, 2 TH NOV.,
"THE GUV'NOR."

All the above Pieces are Well-known London Successes, and will be mounted and presented in a manner never before attempted in India.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Stalls, Rs. 3;
Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Box and Reserved Seats Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Doors Open 8-30; Commence 9 o'clock.

HARRY PYNE,
Business Manager.

THE MacIVER LINE S. S. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KARACHI with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1893. Agents.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for SUPPLYING LIME for Public Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Forms of Tender may be obtained, and conditions of contract learnt, on application, at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed, to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned until 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 24th November, 1893.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 14th November, 1893.

MATHERAN.

TENDERS are invited for the Contract for EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to provide Conveyances to and from and on the Plateau of Matheran.
Particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Tenders must reach the Superintendent's Office by Noon on the 15th December, 1893.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., MB.,
Superintendent of Matheran.
Matheran, 15th November, 1893.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of FREDERICK CONYBEARE, a Major-General on the Retired List of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, formerly of No. 2, Marlees Road, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, but late of Heronden Shortlands, in the County of Kent, England, European, Deceased (who died at Heronden aforesaid on or about the 31st day of December, 1892, and Letters of Administration with copies of his Will and Codicil thereto annexed of whose property and credits were, on the 3rd of November, 1893, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RICHARD SMEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the constituted Attorneys of Amy Georgina Hore, the Rev. John William Edward Conybeare and Henry Arthur Hallett, the Executrix and Executors named in the said Will (with a codicil thereto) for their use and benefit, and limited until they or any one or more of them should obtain Probate to be granted to them or any one or more of them to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for such Administrators on their behalf at their Offices No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 23rd Day of December, 1893, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said Deceased then in their hands to the said Amy Georgina Hore, the Rev. John William Edward Conybeare and Henry Arthur Hallett as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 13th Day of November, 1893.

BROWN & MOIR,
Administrators' Solicitors.

THE JADHOWJI RAGHOWJI MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jadhowji Raghowji Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1893, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed unanimously at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on Wednesday, 1st November, 1893:—

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS:

1. That this Company be wound up Voluntarily and that Mr. Goculdass Madhowji be and he is hereby appointed Sole Liquidator of the Company without remuneration.
2. That the arrangement made by the Board of Directors on behalf of the Company with the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, on the 21st day of October, 1893, for the sale and assignment of the Lands, Mill Buildings, Machinery, Premises, Bungalows, Chawls, Warehouses, hereditaments, property, effects, assets, trade-mark, right and credits, business and goodwill, Stock and Stores, &c., of this Company, to the said Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, be and the same is hereby approved and confirmed.
3. That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised and directed to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the said arrangement and completing the said sale and assignment as soon as possible.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1893.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHUNDERDASS SHAMJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

WE have received a most Extensive Assortment of Entirely NEW CARDS. Over 5,000 Kinds to Select from.

BOLTON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

CINDERELLA DANCE,
BYCULLA HEAD QUARTERS,
SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,
Ticket to admit 1 Member and 2 Ladies, Rs. 2.
Extra Ladies, 8 Annas each.
Apply to the Undersigned at above Address.
J. P. WATSON.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, Tenders for the Supply upto 600 Tons of Best Quality MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER, at the Rate of 250 Tons Per Month, commencing 1st December next.
Tenderers to quote the price per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specification of Shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is "Moulmein."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following OIL, during the year 1894, viz.:—
200 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.
80 Tons of Non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.
Tenders must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
A Sample of not less than 10 Gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office, for Trial.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th October, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1894, estimated at 15,000 Casks.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpatti Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJI COMMISSARIATWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outs ide the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, All that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of November, 1893, at the hour of 2 of the clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gangaram, Gooliaj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuago, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balioo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the Sorabhoy Luteebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and histenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 76, 78, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or the reabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house ormerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter referred to as Lot No. II), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdool Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soojimul Gangaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 80, 82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 71, New No. 16313, old Survey No. 736 and now Survey No. 3396, Ward No. 6769, 6774, street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August, 1872 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of 21 years from the 1st day of May 1870 at the annual rent of Rupees 6314-6-6 three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every 21 years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve subject, however, as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September, 1846, and made between Cursetjee Rustomji Wadia of the one part and one Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy of the other part, at the yearly rent of Rupees two hundred and ninety.

LOT No IV.

All that the piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, and made between the same, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No 11680, and old survey No 736, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property secondly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-3-0) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September, 1846.

LOT No V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sunsoodin Moola Hakimjee, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Baba Dhubdo Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 53 andnow under Ward No 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhubdo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa, and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sallemanjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

NEWEST STYLES and PATTERNS in Gents' Bag Top and Full-fronted CAPS, Tweed, Corduroy and Buckskin, Rs. 2-12 and 3-4, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TENTS of VARIOUS kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now Registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamiana, Pails, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY!—(400) Days going REGULATORS on weight in splendid WALNUT cases; height 5 feet; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 125.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BIRCHBRAE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, in White Bottles, is admitted to be the Whisky of the day. Per Bottle Rs. 2-2; per Doz. Rs. 24. Sole Importers: PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE Oldest and Largest TEA EMPORIUM.—New Season Kangra Valley Teas, second to none for quality, flavor, and cheapness, comprising Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, and other favourite Mixtures from General Youngbusband's Celebrated Tea Garden.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Large Collection of BUTTERFLIES, and MOTHS of Southern India. For particulars apply to WEMYSS MACKAY, Elegal Estate, Amutty, Coorg.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rhaman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

WANTED, a Competent First Class ENGINEER. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs 5,000, in the Mortgage of a House, worth double the money, situate in Berar, on Easy Terms and Moderate Interest. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

'XMAS CRACKERS! 'XMAS PRESENTS!! 'Xmas Sweets!!! Crystallized Fruits, Chocolate Creams, Children's Sweets, 'Xmas Surprises, Fancy Novelties, Leather Goods, Plated-ware, Toys, Perfumes, Provisions, &c.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

TO BE LET, BUNGALOW, in the Sion Fort, lately in the occupation of Mr. G. A. T. Bennett. Applications will be received by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, from whom particulars can be obtained.

TO LET.—TOP-STORIED BUNGALOW, Open to Westerly breeze, at Naigaum; four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Stations. Rent Moderate.—Apply to Dr. BATTLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

SUN LIFE OFFICE of INDIA, LD.—Every description of LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE business transacted. Office, 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is now OPEN. It is the most Comfortable and by far the Best Situated Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious, Terms Moderate.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla.—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lahagur and Visapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other Requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press;

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

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Burnishers.	Focussing Glasses.	Metol Hauff.	Squeegees.
Cameras.	,, Cloths.	Mounts, all sizes.	Syphon Tanks.
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Celluloid Films.	Graduated Glass Jugs.	Plate and Print Washers.	Transparency Plates.
Chemicals.	,, ,, Measures.	Platino: Sens: Paper.	Trays, Ebonite.
Cloud Negatives.	Guide Books

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,152½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	20 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mga....	{ 5,000 / 2,000	100 / 100	50 / 10	10 p. c.	{ 155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	£100,000	£10	all	15 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Miscellaneous.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 50	10 / 12	265 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	95
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	67½	1,870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,015
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1.
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		800	5 pr. ct.	212
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	215
Delisle Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Khangir & Karani & Co, Ld	2,00	200	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	16
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.					
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Prince of Wales Firein.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	445
Soundy & Co.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	100
Do.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	60	135
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	all		19
			100		
			25		
Spinning and Weaving Companies.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	81
Anglo-Indian Jute Co., Ld. (Belgaum)	1,34		100	Nil	55
Bombay Unlisted	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	230
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,068	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	310
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	390
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	670
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	63
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	25
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	535
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	1,165
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	320
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	555
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	84
Jewraz Bakers	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	150
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	775
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	500x
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	645
Khatao Manjee	2000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	540
Lord Reay Ring	445	1,000	1,000	35	160
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	435
Madras United	320	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	8175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,40xd
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	350
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,470
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	1,545
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	122½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100	12½ o.g.	1,825xd
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	par.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	130
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	410
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	365
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,220
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	450
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	810
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,400
Scondorlas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,275
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	560
Southern Maharatta	1,216	250	250	12½	165
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	320 xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	195
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	425
Vishnudas Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	960	500	500	15	550
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	500
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	660
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	
Press Companies.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	300
Bellary	187	3,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	250	200	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton Sreni's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	12½
Colaba	600	200	all		215
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	210
English Press and Manfg.	380	1,000	1,000	45 divd	275
Fort	400	250	...	130	1,370
French	515	2,500	2,50	Rs. 30	122½
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	1,18
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	450
Khangaum	750	400	all	4	475
Mahrandpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32	12½ xd
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	370
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	10	120
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	110 xd
New Bezar	1,000	250	all	Nil	430
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Nil	225
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Nil	560
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	130
Sassoon	600	500	75	20	465
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	480
Sind	100	1,000	00	25	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	1,300
Surat City press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	365
Volkart	375	200	all	20	60
	...	1,00	1900	Rs. 70	215 xd
					975

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5-6
China Leaf	"	25-3 Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	25-2 "
Do. do. new	"	25-1 "
Australia do.	"	25-3
Bombay do.	"	25-2
English Sovereigns	"	16
Do. Drazone	"	15-13
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	"	89-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	89-12
rolas Dollars	"	103 Nominal.
Mexican do,	"	195
ve France	"	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Western India Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
The Steen-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Karagola arrived yesterday from Karachi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Mascat, will close at Karachi, at 10 a. m., to-morrow, the 16th.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—On Monday last, Constable Gannon of the Dock Police, arrested Private George Hill for being absent from his regiment at Colaba. He was handed over to the military authorities.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE BAZAAR.—Miss Pedraza will give an afternoon violin recital, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 5-30 p.m., when she will be kindly assisted by Miss Flower (piano), Mr. Allum, (organ), and Mr. Fotiadis (tenor).

A MISSING WIFE.—Madon Sadashew, a Hindu, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has made a report to the police, that his wife, named Soonderbai, aged fourteen years, left home, on Monday afternoon, and has not since returned. The woman had on her person ornaments, of the value of Rs. 40.

ACCIDENT TO AN UNFORTUNATE COOLIE.—Tookaram Govind, a coolie, aged sixty years, was, on Sunday last, going along the Grant Road, when he accidentally fell down and got his right arm between the spokes of the wheel of a passing carriage, sustaining a fracture of that arm. The man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was discovered to be deaf and nearly blind.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Ahmed Hasson, an Arab, resident of Bussorah, who came to Bombay about a month ago with some horses, in Bombay, has made a report to the police that on Monday night, he went to sleep on the verandah of a Marwaree shop, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, but on awaking the following morning he found a cotton bag, which was tied round his waist, cut in halves, and Rs. 83 in cash removed therefrom.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANAD.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Band Stand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

Quadrille	London Life. Coote.
Valse	See Saw. A. C. Crowe.
Overture	Belisario Donizetti
Valse	Ruddigore Bucalossi.
Selection	Dorothy A. Cellier
Gavotte	Intermezzo Moonlight Boggetti.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RIOTERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Harry Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, further charged Akbarshakhan Nadirshakhan, and four other Mahomedans with rioting and murder, in having caused the death of Ranoo Khandoo during the recent riots. The facts of the case have already ap peared in these columns. Mr. Little having closed the case for the prosecution, his Worship committed the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE KING PHONOGRAPH.—At the Esplanade Hotel, last evening, Mr. Ingliss gave, by request, a recital on the King Phonograph, an instrument to which reference has previously been made in these columns. Mr. Ingliss, who represents the Phonograph Company of India, after some introductory remarks, reproduced upon the machine a cornet solo by Levy ; a whistling performance by Atiee ; a comic song given at the hotel half-an-hour previously by Mr. T. Hudson ; a picolo solo by Schwienfeld, and songs by E. J. Sonner and Miss Alice Seaman, of the Gaiety Theatre, London.

THE ANIMALS HOSPITAL.—On the 1st of October last, there were 115 bullocks, 23 horses, and 5 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of October 63 bullocks, 18 horses, and 16 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 73 bullocks, 15 horses, and 12 dogs were discharged from the hospital. One case among bullocks, 3 among horses, and 5 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—13 horses, 31 dogs, 3 heifers, 3 goats, 5 deer, 6 parrots, 1 kangaroo, and 2 monkeys.

CHIEF TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER.—Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Gagrat has been appointed Chief Translator and Interperter of the Bombay High Court, in place of the late Mr. Shamrao Bhasker. Mr. Muncherjee was a scholar of the Elphinstone College, and was afterwards employed as a teacher for about three years in the Elphinstone Institution and the Goculdas Tejpal School. In 1865, on the recommendation of the late Mr. Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter, Mr. Muncherjee was appointed a translator and interpreter in the High Court. After a service of about twenty-eight years, he has now risen to the highest post in the department, and has gained the good opinions of judges of the Court, members of the Bar, and all with whom he has come in contact in his official capacity.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Purdesee, named Surrebjising Sittalsing, aged forty-five years, lately a servant, in the employ of the David Sassoon's Silk Mill, at Mount Road. At 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, the deceased after washing some raw silk in a tank, containing boiling water, in the compound of the mill premisees, stepped on to the parapet wall of another tank, when one of his feet slipped, and he fell into the tank. He was immediately brought out, but not before the whole of his body was scalded by the boiliug water. He was at once put in a victoria, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 3-15 p.m., on the following day. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

MISS HABGOOD'S BENEFIT.—At the Tivoli Theatre, this evening, Miss Habgood, the brilliant pianiste, takes her benefit. Among other pieces she will play Mendelsohn's " finale to concerto in G minor," which gained for her the city of London scholarship, at the age of twelve years, against fifty competitors. Copies of " Daisy Bell " will be distributed among patrons, and one or two new features will be introduced. Among these will be the first appearance here of Mr. Norris Mills, the American comedian and corner-man in the Minstrel Circle, and Mr. Mayers will give his original impersonation " the Bombay Hindu." As this is the last performance of the Steen-Hudson Company, a crowded house will crown their efforts. On Friday evening, at Poona, the company is to receive the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and General Blundell and Staff.

HINDU CALENDAR FOR SAMVAT 1950.—Mr. Muncherjee Hosungjee Jagosi, editor and proprietor of the *Satya Mitra*, a Gujerati weekly, has issued a Hindu calendar containing seventy-five pages, and presented it to the subscribers with the last issue of his paper. On the title page appears a picture of a Hindu deity. The calendar contains variety of information in addition to a summary of public events in connection with the Hindu community that occurred during the last Hindu year. It appears from the record that about three lakhs of rupees have been given by the Hindus in charity during the year and about a like amount for the construction of temples, dharmasahalas, and other places for the use of the public. There also appear biographical notices of eminent Hindus who died during the year. An excellent portrait of the late Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee is given along with his biographical notice, as well as verses composed in his praise. This is the first book of its kind issued by a native press. Mr. Jagosi deserves encouragement at the hands of the Gujerati speaking public.

A GENEROUS OFFER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst placed a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Oosman *alias* Mea, aged twenty-five years, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 30, the property of a woman, named Nurbuda, residing at Doongree. On Sunday last, the complainant was returning home from the house of a friend at Bhooleshwar, when she was met at Null Bazaar by the accused, who finding Nurbuda intoxicated and incapable of taking care of herself, engaged a *rekla* and offered to take her home at Doongree. The woman, immediately closed the offer made by the accused and got in the conveyence, which was then driven in the direction of the Jail Road. When the carriage arrived near the Common Jail, the accused put the blinds down and removed the ornament from her person. After securing the ornament thus obtained, the accused got down from the *rekla* and asked the driver to take the woman to Tank Bunder. The driver refused to do so, and took the accused to a policeman, who, on searching accused, found the ornament concealed under his waist. The ornament was subsequently identified by the complainant. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR LUNAWADA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNAWADA, NOV. 12.

OWING to the arrival of the Political Agent, Dr. Pollen, Lunawada has been a scene of great joy and rejoicing for the last five days. His arrival, as was expected, was quite punctual at 11 a.m., on the 4th instant. Accompanied by his band of followers, his Highness with his Karbhari, Mr. R. S. Dolatram, had gone to receive him. As soon as his arrival was announced, a salute of eleven guns was fired in his honour, and a guard-of-honour, headed by the Superintendent, presented arms. When he arrived, he was received with enthusiastic greeting by a party waiting at the gates. In the evening of the same day, his Highness Maharaja Sir Wakatsingji paid him a visit at the place of his residence. In the evening of the next day he paid a return visit to his Highness at his palace, where the officers of the State were introduced to him by the Karbhari. In the morning of the 6th instant, in company of his Highness, he went out for a hunt in the jungles of this locality, and in the evening of the same day, in the hall of " Lady Reay Girls' School," tastefully decorated with flags, banners, buntings, and evergreens, in the presence of a large audience, he distributed prizes to the girls and to the boys of the English, Sanskrit, Gujerati, and Urdu Schools. The students on this occasion entertained the audience with the performance of the scene of the court, from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, and another scene of the conversation between Angad and Rama, from Shamal Bhatt. Then the girls recited a song specially composed for the occasion. Leaving the hall in the midst of loud cheers he drove to witness the gymnastic feats, consisting of tug-of-war, horse-race, walking in bags, jumping over of " tatis," &c., &c., all of which were quite amusing. In the morning of the 7th instant he inspected the jail, the dispensary, the schools, the public ipark, the kacheri, and other public works. In the evening, his Highness invited him to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new school building. Punctually, at 4-30 p.m., he with his Daftardar and the State Karbhari alighted from his carriage at the *shamiana* specially erected for the purpose, and was conducted to a seat on the dais by his Highness. At the entrance of the *shamiana* triumphal arches composed of foliage had been raised and around the limits of the enclosure a profuse display of flags was made. Besides his officers his Highness had invited on this occasion the Bhayads, the Thakores, the Shethias, the Municipal Commissioners, and other men of note of the place, nearly all of whom had responded to the invitation. On the party taking their seats, Rao Saheb Dolatram asked permission to begin with the business of the day.

In opening the proceedings he said : Dr. Pollen, Your Highness, and Gentlemen, I beg leave to say a few words on the occasion, which has brought us all here to-day. We are assembled here to-day to celebrate the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the " Dr. Pollen School." But because we are laying the foundation-stone of the building for the accommodation of the students, it need not be supposed that education in Lunawada is altogether a plant of recent growth. Lunawada boasted of its pandits, shastris, astrologers, and vaidiks. A study of the history of the former times will convince any person that knowledge was imparted in indigenous schools according to the old ways of older times. Learning for its own sake had thrived to such an extent that the pandits of Lunawada are even at this moment held in the highest respect in the whole of Malwa, Rajputana, and Gujerat, if only for the prestige acquired by the past generation. But while liberal education in the Sanskrit language had its golden days, Gujerati education was so neglected, that it can safely be styled as of a desultory nature. Whether internal and external commotions had anything to do with such a state of things, or whether it was the apathy of the rulers, or the carelessness of the governed, that was responsible for the neglect of the study of the mother tongue is a question on which it would be very difficult to pronounce any definite opinion. It is sufficient to say that in Lunawada itself the necessity of education in its new form began to be recognized since the time of the late regime. It was then, that on the advice of the representative of the Paramount Power ever alert to throw the light of learning in every nook of the vast Peninsula, a school for primary education was established in Lunawada. The expenses on education at the time were very insignificant—the school-master receiving a monthly salary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Neither was the education in this form appreciated, nor was it much cared for, on account of the rough times which the late Maharaja Dalalsingji had to encounter. But it was destined for the present reign to take the entire credit of disseminating the seeds of culture among the ignorant masses. The demand for education was pressing and the supply was voluntary. Within a short space of thirteen years when his Highness assumed the direct control of the State, there were thirteen schools with 731 boys in his territories. His Highness has sanctioned an increase of three new schools and has also inaugurated the policy of increasing grant-in-aid schools. With a just pride his Highness Sir Wakhatsinji has established a Sanskrit Patshala, which annually sends forth men of learning who know and try to keep up their own traditions. The total expenditure on education during the time of British management of the State was Rs 3,700 in round numbers. It has now swelled to Rs. 4,900 in round numbers on an average per year. But apart from these current expenses, the grants of scholarships, prizes, and other minute payments have no trifling part in the State's debit accounts. The keen interest that his Highness evinces by precept and practice has, I am happy to say, given so powerful an impetus to the thirst for knowledge that the necessity of a more commodious and comfortable school-house it would be difficult to overestimate. The school-house which in the time of the British management in Lunawada was considered ample and perhaps more than ample for the accommodation of the school-going boys is now found to be too small for such an influx of 607 boys in Lunawada alone. Mr. Ommanney, while speaking at the opening ceremony of the Lady Reay Girls' School was of the same opinion when he expressed himself thus :—" The erection of the school-house is a natural step in its development —a step which with the present large attendance may be said to be a necessity." His Highness also fully recognising the urgency of the demand has made a provision for the erection of the school-house in his Budget Estimates for 1893-94. In February the necessity of the school-house was felt. In July a provision for its erection is made, and on the 7th November 1893 the foundation-stone will be laid by an officer who, besides being respected for his abilities and kindness of heart is also a sympathizer and promoter of such beneficial institutions. The importance and benefits that result from education have been so ably and sufficiently dilated on by the highest authorities in every country and in every generation that it would be sheer imposition on your patience to dwell on them at greater length, suffice it to say that next to the establishment of peace and order, education has the first claim on the attention of every right-minded person as being conducive to the happiness of mankind. Education while giving eyes to read the inner man, fosters sympathy, and sympathy creates concord which in its turn is the cause of nobler virtues, such as love of neighbour, forgiveness of faults, and sacrifice of self. Words are not so powerful as deeds. It would, therefore, be superfluous to impress the necessity of education on persons who too well understand its merits. All that his Highness and his administration desire and hope for is this—That after what has been done and is being done for the moral and material prosperity of his subjects, his Highness would expect a a thorough utilization of his schemes, proposals, and policies. His Highness will consider himself amply repaid if the manufacturer of glass-works will produce his materials on an improved pattern after concessions have been granted ; if the cultivator will take to the improvement of the soil and the productions of better quality and quantity after the introduction of the system of tagavi, of the system of scientific manuring, and of the improvement of the breed of cattle as well as of the establishment of the nurseries of trees and reserves of jungles : if the trader will take to heart to export indigenous commodities on a large scale after the conveniences afforded to him in the form of improved roads and road-side trees, and, lastly, if the parent will be patient enough to send up his boys for higher education after the completion of their studies at home.

At the end of the Karbhari's speech his Highness Maharaja Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E., offered Dr. Pollen a most cordial welcome in the following terms :—Dr. Pollen,—Allow me to thank you cordially for the ready response which you kindly gave to my invitation to be present here and to perform the agreeable ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Dr. Pollen School. It is, indeed, a fortunate circumstance, and augurs well for the future that the first stone of this new school-house is to be laid by a political officer whose depth of knowledge and urbanity of manners have already won for him respect and esteem from those who have the privilege of meeting him. Personally I can assure you that I am extremely pleased and gratified at your presence on this occasion, not only because of your innate love of learning, wherever and in whatever form or degree it is found, but also because I know, as a representative of the Paramount Power, you will not consider either time or trouble as too great a sacrifice at the shrine of knowledge. And surely, it is very good bargain for my subjects that while a learned representative of the Para mount Power kindly consents to perform the first ceremony, they have his constant and sustained sympathy for a very long time in a matter, which is of vital importance to their socia, moral, and material prosperity. When I consider the infinity of time, it seems but yesterday when this State was subject to internal and external commotions which were the outcome of ignorance, ambition, and design. It was after 1858, when the " pax Britannica" was firmly and fully established, that this State began to sow the seeds of culture and refinement. And I look with gratification and gratitude, if not with pride and exultation, that within less than a quarter of a century, this State, though removed from the centre of civilization, has been able to do something towards the amelioration of the condition of its subjects. After what has been said by my Karbhari, I think I need not detain you longer, but at once request you to proceed to the business of the day. But before doing so, I again thank you very much for your kindness in allowing your worthy name to be associated with this building. With a fervent hope that the school will develop into a useful institution teaching duty and virtue, and be worthy of the name it will bear, I request you to lay the foundation-stone of " The Dr. Pollen School."

Then, while responding, Dr. Pollen, in his short but sweet speech, spoke on the many excellent virtues of the Maharaja Saheb and on the able and energetic management of his Karbhari, and assured his Highness of the very high opinion which he and his predecessors, who came in contact with him, held of him. At the end of his address, the whole Durbar proceeded to the spot of performing the ceremony. When the puja was over, Dr Pollen, after laying the stone, declared the foundation as well and truly laid. On resuming their seats, the Municipal Commissioners were introduced to him by the Karbhari, with all of whom he shook hands. Some pieces specially composed for the occasion were recited at the time. After which all were decked with garlands and pan-supari, &c., were distributed, Dr. Pollen then left the place, in the midst of loud and continuous cries of hurrahs. Then at night he proceeded to the palace to witness the fire-works, which were of a splendid nature. On the following day, in honour of the betrothal of his daughter to the heir-apparent of Doongerpoor his Highness gave an evening party, which was a great success. To-day being a new year's day, a grand durbar was held, which was largely attended. The Political Agent leaves this place to-morrow.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Dr. Pollen on the occasion :—" Raja Saheb Sir Wakhatsingbji and Gentleman,—I little suspected when I undertook this my first visit to Lunawada, that there was in store for me such a pleasant surprise as the reception with which I have been favoured, and such a gratifying duty as the one you have called upon me to perform to-day. Although, I have not yet been two months in political charge of the Rewakantha Agency, I have had the pleasure of knowing intimately, most of my immediate predecessors in office, more specially Mr. James, McNott Campbell (whose memory is lovingly cherished among you—(applause)—Mr. H. Woodward, A. F. Woodburn, and last but not least Mr. H. T. Ommanney, —(loud applause)—the latter three, like myself, being old Khandeishees. From one and from all, I have heard nothing but good of the Punch Mahals and Rewakanta, and nothing but the praise of the Raja Saheb, the present ruler of the Lunawada State, and from what I have seen with my own eyes, I can confirm all they have said and written in favour of Sir Wakhtsinzji. You are, indeed, fortunate in possessing a ruler so wise, so intelligent, so liberal-minded, and so far-seeing, and so just as he is, and I trust he may be long spared to watch over the interests of the State. (Applause.) The Karbhari Mr. Dolatram himself an able and learned man, who is working energetically for the good of the State has told us what wonderful strides education has made in Lunawada since the Raja Saheb was placed on the gadi thirteen years ago, and from what I have seen myself, I congratulate Sir Wakhtsinghji on the success of his efforts for his people's good. While, then, deprecating the association of the school with my name and also all the kind and flattering things that have been said about me personally, I have the greatest pleasure in compliance with the request of the Raja Saheb, in laying the foundation-stone of the future school-house. His Highness was good enough to consult me as to the site, and I gave my vote for having this school outside the old historic walls of Lunawada, and I feel sure that you will all agree with me that the augury of "a school without the city walls," is a happy one, the boys of the future need not be afraid of any enemy in the gate. The need for walls has disappeared with the spread of " British peace," and narrowness, exclusiveness, lameness are dissipated and must disappear before the advance of knowledge. Not only will the boys have plenty of light and air on this spot, but they will also have space for a goodly play-ground and the masters may when tired of cultivating the sometimes arid, sometimes, fertile soil of the youthful mind, even cultivate a garden, while close at hand is the spacious park, provided for public use by the liberality and generosity of the Raja. I cannot conclude without echoing the Raja's eloquent desire as to the future of the school, and I, at the same time heartily wish him a long life of ever-increasing usefulness and prosperity.

FEROCIOUS DOGS AT LARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Thursday last, at about 8 a.m., on my way to the Church Gate Station, along the Queen's Road, I was attacked by three dogs. No provocation was given by me to justify such furiousness, and the biggest was decidedly very wild, as it thrice attempted to spring at my throat. I was much bewildered and with difficulty could resist the attack of the brute. The big one tore my clothes and gave me three bites on my left arm. The owner of the dogs was on a horse, some distance away, and in my last attempt to seize the throat of the dog and thrust its head on the ground, he came up and with the assistance of his whip removed the dogs. I am under medical treatment. I have personally reported the matter to the police, but am sorry to inform you that the animal in question was immediately let loose and given over to its owner, nor any steps taken to have it examined as was necessary. I have thought it my duty to have the above printed in your paper, and hope it may be the means to warn other people ; in so doing I beg to convey my best thanks to a Parsee priest and Tramway Inspector, No. 4, who kindly helped me on the occasion.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

AN OBSTINATE TENANT DEFYING HIS LANDLORD.

HASANBHOY BANDAIALI *vs.* HIRALAL RAMGOPAL.

THE plaintiff in this suit sought to recover Rs. 2,960-8-0, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, being the amount of rent due by the defendant. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Dikshit, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he is the owner of five godowns situated at Kalyan Road, near the Prince's Dock, which in April, 1891, were let to the defendant on a monthly tenancy. On the 28th April, he gave the defendant notice to vacate the godowns, but the latter, on the 31st May, gave up possession of only two of the godowns, stating that he required the others for a further period, and challenged the plaintiff to file a suit of ejectment against him if he required possession at once. The plaintiff said he could at the time have let each of the godowns on a year's lease at Rs. 115 per mensem, and he therefore gave the defendant notice that he would hold him responsible for any damage or loss which he might sustain in consequence of the premises being non-available for the intended tenant. On the 30th July, the defendant gave plaintiff notice that he intended to vacate the premises before the 1st September, whereupon the plaintiff informed him that he should hold him responsible for a year's rental of the godowns less any rent that might actually be realised. After deducting all the rents received, there remained a balance of Rs. 2,930-8-0, which the plaintiff now claimed as the actual amount of the loss sustained by him, and having failed to recover the amount from the defendant, he asked the Court to award the full amount with interest and costs,

The defendant contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover from him more than Rs. 315, being the rent of the godowns at Rs. 105 per mensem until they were vacated. That amount had been tendered before the suit was filed, and had been since paid into Court, in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim. The defendant denied that the plaintiff had suffered the pecuniary damage alleged, and that even if he had, he was not entitled to recover compensation from him. He further denied that the plaintiff could have let the premises at Rs. 105 per month, or that he had challenged the plaintiff to file a suit. Under the circumstances the defendant asked the Court to dismiss the suit, with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

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INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act :—Edwin W. Fritchley, Assistant to Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, etc., No. 1, Hummun Street, Fort, Bombay, for a Steel Jointed Tape ; Alice

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Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 955 BAGS OF FLOUR.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Roller Flour Mills, Grant Road, by order of the Proprietors and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Zeinal Ally Raza, an Arab Merchant, the following :—
105 bags flour No. 3 in bags of 196 lbs. each.
850 bags house-hold flour in bags of 196 lbs. each. Will be sold in small convenient lots.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 15, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BONE-CRUSHING MILL.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, two bone-crushers and a disintegretor, together with a large teakwood corrugated iron shed, coal, tubs, coal crab winch, cob wheels, platform scale, weighing scale and weights, pulleys, large iron chains, galvanized sheets, &c.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, No 26, BYCULLA.
On SUNDAY, the 19th inst, at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place the property of an Arab dealer, who absconded from Bombay :—
25 Arab horses consisting of polo ponies, galloways, cobs, hacks, &c. &c.
The horses will be on view from Friday next.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction ; at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
AT 1.30 P.M.
1 strong second hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strongbuilt semi-shigram for brokens.
1 Englishbuilt glass-fronted single-seated brougham in good order.
1 chesnut Arab 14 hands quiet to ride and drive.
1 Bay Arab pony, 13-2, eight years old, goes well in saddle.
1 set of double harness in good condition—Owner going home.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Homejee Hall, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood, open-carved and mahogany and ebony-wood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery-ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, in very good order, one large English clock by James McCabe, bronze-figured and brass skeleton clocks, under glass dome, valuable bronze Parian and large marble figures on marble pillars, hanging and wall gas-lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong-built victoria, a handsome strong mail phaeton, large marble Iron and China garden flower pots, garden lamps on posts, hanging glass, handsome mahogany chiffoniers, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Mr Jaibhoy Ardesar Sett's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak, black and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very rich 8 and 12-lights chandeliers by Nash, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, very handsome table ornaments, fancy door curtains, a strong office shigram, &c., the property of JUGMOHANDAS VUNDRAVANDAS BHAISETT, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
ON
TUESDAY, the 28th instant, 1893.
SALE OF FURNITURE AND PLANTS
belonging to
MR. and MRS. PHIPSON,
at their Bungalow, on Cumballa Hill.

BONA-FIDE.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to sell, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at Ridge Road, near All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, the household furniture and effects, the property of T. W. PEARSON, Esq., the same comprising furniture of Deschamps, Mackenzie and others, dinner and dessert services, plated ware, lamps, bed with English mattresses, pictures by Van Rath, Hamilton, Maxwell and others, English-built brougham, b. w. gelding, plants, ferns, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 15, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED HOSIERY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dadur, at Laljee's Hosiery Factory, by order of the Adjuster, and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned,—
A quantity of hosiery damaged by fire and water.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., the properties described in the schedule below will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, by the undersigned, by order of the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hansabail, widow of Sulaman Aba, and Ashbai, daughter of Sulaman Aba, the heirs of the late Sulaman Aba, the mortgagee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.
SCHEDULE.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of foras leasehold land, situate on the Clark Road, Byculla, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the Circle, on the north by the Arthur Road, on the south by the Clark Road, and on the east partly by the land hereinafter described, and partly by leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said premises form part of the land assessed under Collector's old No. 91, new No. 13, 97, old Survey No. 375, new Survey No. 21-3421.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold foras land, situate on the Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the south and east by the leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 13,397, old Survey No 375, new Survey No. 375, new Survey No in 3424, both of which said premises admeasuring together 800 square yards more or less, together with the dwelling-house or bungalows standing upon the said pieces of land.—Dated this 18th day of October, 1893.

SALE OF GOLD BROCADE SATEEN.
On MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs.
Poonamchand and Purmasere Dass of Cawnpore—
H P H—1427—1 case (containing 2 tins 25 pieces 17 ½ gold brocade sateen.
" —1438—1 case containing 8 tins 24 pieces 17 gold brocade flowered sateen.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.
At the Rooms of Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m., the property of a Deceased Solicitor of the High Court, now on view.

SALE of a ¼ share in valuable Warkashi land, situate a Munga, Goodgaum, Talooka Sasti, Zillah Thanna.
In exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 4th day of August, 1890, and made between Ramdas Vullubdas of the one part and Jamnadas Khoosaldas of the other part, and under the instructions of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November, 1893, at 4 p.m. (subject to the conditions of sale which will then be produced) the property which is described as follows in the said Indenture of Mortgage :—
"All that his the Ramdass Vuluddass interest in undivided ¼th share in all those pieces of land and premises namely, All those five pieces of Warkashi land, situate at Munga, Goondgaum, Talooka Sasti, Zillah Thanna, containing respectively by admeasurement Twelve acres, fifteen acres, and thirty-four Goontas, twenty-one acres and thirty-seven goontas, twenty-five acres and twenty acres and eighteen goontas, respectively registered in the books of the Collector of Thanna in the name of Dhirajlal Lukhmidass, under Survey Nos. 101, 109, 117, 118 and 119, respectively, and all the said pieces of land are bounded on the East partly by the land belonging to Khoja Goolam Hoosein Vugur, partly belonging to Jeewan Vishan Pandy and partly by the land belonging to others and partly by the Government Ground No. 115, on the West by the Government Ground No. 124, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Laloo Poowajee Marwady, and on towards the South by the limit of the village of Vehar, and all which said pieces of land above described were formerly in the occupation of the said Dhirajlal Lakhmidass and are now in the occupation of the said Ramdass Vullubdas and Jamnadass Khusaldass.
The conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneers, or at the Office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, Apollo Street, Bombay, Attorneys for the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 15, 1893.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 1.

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MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he has arrived in Bombay in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among them are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses, including Greys. Also some Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.
STABLES, opposite the Colaba Tramway Stables.

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Rs. 35-8 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
12 cases fine Persian lawns.
1 " green cambrics
2 " white mulls.
1 " bleached yarn.
1 " coloured book-muslin.
2 bales coloured blankets.
5 cases white gauze.
3 " coloured prints.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED COTTON
On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p m Messrs MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at Parel in the Hope Mills a quantity of burnt and damaged cotton on account of the concerned by order of The Hope Mills, Co., Limited.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable real Satin Wood, Ebony, Mahogany, Teakwood, and Blackwood Household Furniture, Chandeliers, &c.
On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The View," Hornby Villard, Worlee, opposite Mama Hajani, the very valuable and handsome real, solid, satinwood, ebony and mahogany, teakwood and blackwood French-polished furniture, &c., of the late KHAN BAHADOOR JAMSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY WADIA, late Master Builder and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, consisting of magnificent satinwood cabinets, ladies' satinwood working tables, China wooden and plaster of Paris figures, very rare pith decoration work, and ebony glass cases, silk woven pictures by Thomas Stevans, of Coventry and London, pictures of Bombay views, and innumerable other subjects, stuffed butterfly carpets in glass cases, telescope on stand, stereoscope with a few glass views, mechanical music glass case with sceneries, a few rough ostrich feathers, musical box, China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments in good varieties, 1-2 3 lights hanging argand and wall lamps, 6 to 12 lights chandeliers, washing, dressing and dining tables, with and without arm chairs, satin wood, ebony and other wood arm chairs, easy chairs, sofas, garden benches, plants and shrubs in tubs and plots, very choice and rare collection of shells of different varieties, &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PICTURES.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 pm, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder—
On account and at the risk or whomsoever it may concern—
1 case pictures in frames (oleographs of Hindoo Divinities under Wari Bunder to Nidavaunda, No. 3 of 18-3-93. Sender, The Canara and Mysore Trading Company, Bombay. Consignee, Selves.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Indian Work baby long and short frocks, handkerchiefs, mantal piece, border cloth, stamped cushion fillos elle, knitting and crewel silk, fife lace yarn, Roman satin, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 15, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols unchanged at 98¼ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 107¾. The price of Bar Silver further declined 1-16d. to 32½d. per oz. ; and Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. lower, at £65 5/8. From New York the quotation for Silver is still wired as nominal ; demand exchange on London having advanced half a cent, to 4·84¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 3d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99 ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at frcs. 25·17½. Braziers Copper was 10s. cheaper in London, at £50 10s. per ton.

Linseed was quoted yesterday, at 42s. 9d. per 416 lbs cif, sellers, shipment this and or next month to Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk. The tone of the market was quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier yesterday evening ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals easier. The figures for sales and Imports have been mutilated in transmission. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4½d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value ; but Americans Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 23-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 25-64d. for March-April. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower, at 8 3-16 cents ; and February Futures declined 2 points, to 8·19 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 57,000 bales ; and the new season's total figures to date compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	57,000	48,000	65,000
Two days' do.	96,000	81,000	114,000
Since 1st September.	2,019,000	2,038,000	2,917,000

Following the governing markets for the staple, our local Cotton Market has been quiet to-day at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. No business whatever has been reported for exporters' account ; and the Mills have taken only 700 bales, consisting of 500 old Mowa, at Rs. 195 ; and 100 each of old Akola, at Rs. 171 ; and Curi Ginned, at 195½ per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with transactions for export upon a small scale, but prices in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,144 bales.
Wheat	6,738 cwts.
Linseed	4,016 "
Rapeseed	880 "
Gingelly	15,483 "
Poppyseed	1,411 "
Groundnuts	744 "
Castorseed	8,037 "
Rice	5,222 "

FREIGHTS are weak, and enquiry from shippers is very slack both for ready and forward tonnage. Some forward business, say April-May shipment, is reported at 17s. per ton, for picked ports.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 3-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits, a very fair amount of the latter having been placed for all deliveries. For Bank media of remittance, on the other hand, the enquiry has been very trifling, though 1s. 3 7-32d. for Telegraphic has been obtainable ; and at the close, 1s. 3 13-32d. was the best rate to be had for three months' sight Credits, for any delivery : and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16d. to 7-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-32d. "
Francs do.	1'61¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last evening's closing rates for Fours were quoted at opening this morning, and these were maintained throughout the day, say 104¼ for Money, and 104 1-16 for Account, in a steady market, leaving off on the same level, 98½ has still been the price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES.—This market has become stagnant again. The only change in prices to-day is an advance of Rs. 10 per share in Manockji Petit Mill Scrip ; other quotations being nominally unchanged in the absence of business to test them.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 4th November, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 23,62,518 5 3	41,89,634	7	1
Public Deposits at Branches, Rs. 18,27,106 1 10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	234,34,470	4	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,43,112	4	5
Sundries	4,55,358	8	6
Total Rs.	316,22,625	8	9
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	26,59,311	5	4
Other authorised investments	18,61,690	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	79,66,984	15	11
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	23,81,250	10	2
Bills discounted and purchased	65,66,814	1	7
Balances with other Banks	6,90,946	14	5
Bullion	7,000	3	7
Dead stock	3,05,801	2	0
Stamps	13,778	10	0
Sundries	27,196	13	9
	224,89,805	8	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	121,32,820	0	0
Total Rs.	316,22,625	8	9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 14.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Perim-Obock section interrupted.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi, at 10 a m, on the 16th instant.
A cable has been opened to traffic to New Caledonia. The tariff is that of Queensland augmented by 12 annas.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th November, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via,	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	6	50 p.m.	14	59
Teheran	14	2	51 p.m.	...	15
Suez	14	3	0 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 14th November, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	57	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	16	...	1
" Madras	...	30	...	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending November 4, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	54,780	39,338	15,442	..	34,039	...
Goods	48,495	40,287	8,208	..	..	5,231
Other earnings	3,924	4,087	..	163	...	5,992
Weekly total.	1,07,199	83,712	23,487	...	...	..
Aggregate	13,11,396	12,88,589	...	...	22,807	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

PERIM.

MARRIAGE.

AYRE—WALDRON-ANDERSON—October 29, at Perim Island, Red Sea, by the Reverend Horatio W. Nelson, Chaplain of Aden, George Canwell Ayre, of Perim, to Frances Fredreika Anderson, youngest daughter of Francis Charles Waldron, H. M.'s 30th Regt. Light Infantry, and late of Sydney, New South Wales. (Calcutta papers please copy.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMA—November 13, at Bombay, Bai Manockbai, mother of K. R. Cama, aged 81 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINNISTON—October 24, at Salin, Upper Burma, the wife of W J Finniston, P W D, of a daughter.
SKINNER—November 1, at Dum Dum, the wife of Captain F St D Skinner, of a son.
WALTERS—November 5, at Joradah Indigo Concern, the wife of R G Walters, of a daughter (prematurely).

MARRIAGES.

BEWICKE—COOKSON—October 23, at St Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev T M M Griffiths, Hugh Bertram, Major, the Manchester Regiment, son of the late Calverley Bewicke, of Hallaton Hall, Leicestershire, to Lucy Blanche, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel S B Cookson, B S C.
COLE—WRIGHT—November 6, at All Saints' Church, Shillong, by the Rev P Bruce-Austin, Lieut H W G Cole, I G C, Assistant Commissioner, eldest son of Lieut-Col Cole, R E, to Winifred Annette, only daughter of J Wright Esq, Secy to C C, and Chief Engineer, Assam.
JARY—ZEMIN—October 28, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Herbert Gouldsmith, M A, C M S, John Maclean Jary, son of the late Captain W Maclean Jary, to Milly Margaret, daughter of D J Zemin.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

LORD LANSDOWNE spoke with authority and emphasis at Agra on Friday last, in condemnation of the conflicts which have of late embittered the relations of the Hindu and Mussulman communities in the North-West, and elsewhere in India during the present year. The Municipality of Agra, in the course of a loyal address to the representative of the Queen-Empress, referred with justifiable satisfaction to the exemption of that historical city from any participation in the sectarian dissensions which have prevailed in other parts of the North-Western Provinces. The memorialists, however, frankly admitted the "unquestionable existence of disturbing elements" in the city of Agra, yet even the Dussera festival, which was made the occasion of disorder and riot elsewhere, was marked by entire unanimity between the two communities residing in that city. The Viceroy did not exaggerate when he stated that the increased bitterness of feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans has been uppermost in the thoughts of the Government, and that there has been profound regret that a resurgence of religious animosities leading to great destruction of life and property, should have brought discredit on the people of this country. It is not the less deplorable that such outbreaks of sectional rancour should have occurred seeing that the people of India have hitherto displayed a tolerance of religious differences which it has taken Europe some centuries of suffering and strife, of wars, massacres, and proscriptions to arrive at. Nor is it easy to account for this sudden ebullition of fanaticism. It has not been caused by the preaching of a Mahdi, or the super-eminent spiritual virtues of a Swami. The Viceroy wisely declined the responsibility of apportioning the blame to one side or the other, remarking that it takes two to make a quarrel, and that sometimes the Mahomedan and sometimes the Hindu has been the aggressor. But on whichever side the fault may be the Government will not hesitate to bring the offenders to justice through any fear of charges of partiality ; nor will the Government show a mistaken leniency. His Excellency used words of unwonted sternness, declaring that while the policy of the Government is one of strict neutrality and toleration, disorder and outrage will be put down with a strong and fearless hand, so that the persons and property of all her Majesty's subjects, British and Indian, may be protected from injury or interference so that both the great religious communities will be protected in the exercise of their ritual and their customary observances. The Mahomedans may observe the customs which have been handed down to them by their fathers, but the law forbids them to slaughter cattle with unnecessary publicity or otherwise outrage the feelings of the Hindu community. "Do not let it be supposed," said his Excellency, "that the slaughter of kine for the purpose of sacrifice or of food will ever be put a stop to. We shall protect the religions of both sides alike, and we shall punish according to law any act, which wantonly outrages the feelings of any section of the community."

Wherever violence is resorted to it will be put down ; that was the assurance which the Viceroy gave the Agra Municipality. But while speaking thus emphatically of the determination of the Government to vindicate the equal right of both communities to practise their religious observances in quiet and security, Lord Lansdowne took care to impress upon his hearers that there is no haughty indifference to the religious feelings of either Hindus or Mussulmans. He recognises that the feelings are strong and deep-seated. The great majority of the population regard the sacred cow with an intense depth of affection and veneration, as the emblem and embodiment of their faith, and a benefactress of the country—the fields of which must without cattle go untilled, and a vegetarian people have to subsist without milk or ghee. That there is in this matter, as in all others in this world, a good deal which may seem strange and incongruous to other communities, does not exempt outsiders from the obligation of recognising the right of two hundred millions of people to have their views on the subject not only tolerated but respected. The Government are rightly resolved that a feeling so deep and so widespread shall not be outraged. In a similar spirit the Government recognise the depth of conviction which leads hundreds of thousands of Mussulmans to proceed from the remotest regions of Asia and Africa on a pilgrimage to Mecca, braving the perils and hardships of the journey, so that they may obey the law of the Prophet. "It is the business of the Government of India," said Lord Lansdowne, "to see that these feelings are not wantonly outraged. The law is clear. It is our duty to enforce the law ; it is yours to obey it." As Lord Harris had done on the morrow of the Bombay riots, the Viceroy made a strong appeal to the members of both communities to impress upon those whom they can influence the deplorable effects of the sectarian disturbances which have disturbed the public peace in so many parts of India. He asked the Press to remember that it can put its energies to better use than the dissemination of incendiary matter amongst an excited and inflammable population, and besought its responsible guides to use the privilege of free speech that they enjoy by exposing exaggeration and falsehood and counselling forbearance and mutual goodwill. The Viceroy resented with justifiable warmth the perversity of those who have attributed the sectarian disturbances of the last few months to official inspiration. "I can find no words strong enough," said his Excellency, "to denounce the wickedness of those who have told you that the Government of India encourage these quarrels in order to sow dissensions between class and class ; a miserable falsehood, which is not believed by those who circulate it." Such an allegation is simply grotesque to those who have observed the way in which the disturbances have arisen, and the strenuous efforts to avert them, to put them down, and to signally punish them, made without hesitation or delay by the officials on the spot or within reach.

There has been no paltering with these outbreaks. The riots which have taken place may, after all, be reckoned on the fingers of one hand ; but who shall compute the number which have been forestalled by the vigilance and promptitude of the authorities? Where has been the official prompting ; the official connivance? The imputation is fatuous to a degree, and it is very difficult to believe that it was seriously made. Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee attributed the outbreaks to the want of knowledge, on the part of the governing class of what is going on amongst the population at large. They are not, the Member for Central Finsbury told an interviewer, "in touch with the people." He hastened to add that such outbreaks could never occur if Native officials were more largely employed. When making this broad assertion Mr. Dadabhai was not aware of the fact that the most murderous of all the disturbances took place in a Native State, which has been fortunate enough to secure Native officials of the best type. Was the outbreak there due to the fact that the Native officers were not in touch with the people? It is an utter fallacy to assert that the officials in British India were unaware of the existence of an unusual feeling of bitterness between the two communities. They were quite aware of the bitterness of the feeling below the surface, and measures of precaution were taken which in most cases proved quite efficacious. The riots in Bombay were precipitated by the cry of "Din, Din" by some two or three individuals indistinguishable amongst a crowd of worshippers issuing from one of the Bombay mosques. No one can say to this day whether the cry was raised with any more deliberate purpose than the cry of "fire" is sometimes raised by some half-crazy persons in a theatre full of people. But the police were on the spot, and when the cry led to riot, action was instantly taken to deal with it. During the previous night up to three o'clock in the morning two-thirds of the police force had been kept on duty, it being deemed advisable to take precautions against any attempt to disturb the public peace. Nothing happened and the precautions taken appeared to be superfluous. But at all events it could not be said that the authorities knew nothing of the existence of an unwonted tension between two important sections of the community. It was the same in other parts of the country, which if need were, we could specify. The fact is indisputable that the Native officials who, when all is said, are far more numerous than the European, and were far less able to cope with this spirit of internecine strife than the European and for the best of all reasons the latter was regarded by both parties as more or less impartial, while the Native officials were from the necessities of the case supposed often very unjustly, to be biassed in favour of men of their own community, and unfriendly to the other. There is a sense in which it may be said that the Governments, Imperial or Provincial, are not in touch with the great populations which they rule. They one and all have become habituated to living for the greater part of the year at distant and more or less inaccessible mountain retreats, like Hindu ascetics of old who desired to shun mankind and give themselves up to meditation. It is a question whether this craze for administrative seclusion has not been carried too far. Government by report and resolution is very well ; but after all red tape is not everything. In no country in Europe, and nowhere in Asia outside India, is the ruling authority absent from the chief cities and centres of population for nine months in the year.

THE influence of scarcity and disease on crime is clearly displayed in the newly-issued blue-book on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Oudh. Harvests were favourable last year and the people had a sufficiency of food : they had no necessity to pilfer ; cholera prevailed in four districts and gave its inhabitants something else to do. Crime under all heads has diminished, and where the tables do contain higher figures, the fact is explained by the increase in breaches of Municipal sanitary rules and of the excise law—offences which are often gloried in by the inhabitants of far more highly civilised countries. There was a substantial rise last year in the number of persons compensated for being worried by frivolous prosecutions, under Section 560 of the Penal Code, but the Lieutenant-Governor finds it impossible to believe that all the persons shown to have been discharged or acquitted without being compensated were, as a matter of fact, not deserving of compensation. There were over thirty-six thousand of these, though the number compensated also rose. The injudicious issue of processes in cases where there was apparently no sufficient ground for proceeding, his Honour still considers to be "very noticeable." The necessity for the judicious exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 202 and 203 as well as 560 in Oudh as in Bombay, and every other part of India, is marked, and there as here subordinate magistrates cannot be too strict in rejecting groundless and trivial complaints. The percentage of convictions in Oudh is most unsatisfactory, and the needless harassment of innocent persons, the prosecution of the guilty on insufficient evidence, or the inability of the Courts to estimate the real value of the proof adduced distresses the Lieutenant-Governor very much, and he regrets that a matter so seriously affecting the efficiency of the magistracy is again forced upon his attention. Although thefts decreased in Oudh, neither good harvests nor disease affected the serious crimes of robbery, dacoity and offences against public tranquility. As his Honour remarks, the record of murder trials is a curious commentary on the lamentable impunity with which life can be taken in Oudh. In Lucknow, for instance, only five persons out of thirty-five charged were convicted ; in Hardoi twenty-six out of fifty-one ; in Gonda, eleven out of twenty-one ; and in Rae Bareli, seven out of thirteen. In Bara Banki, Kheri Hardoi, and Fyzabad the acquittals by Sessions Judges exceeded the convictions. There is a marked difference in the results of trials by European magistrates as compared with Natives, and, as his Honour observes, it is manifest when a large proportion of cases result in the acquittal of the accused, that the administration of justice is either in fault or is abused. With regard to punishments the Lieutenant-Governor comments on the disinclination of the Native magistrates to order whipping, and he soundly lectures them upon the subject His Honour declines to believe that there is any reason for assuming that the petty thief in Oudh enjoys a social position which renders flogging an unsuitable punishment for his offence.

THE Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, has appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna, Barrister-at-Law, Registrar of the High Court on the Appellate Side, in succession to Mr. Jopp, who succeeds the Hon'ble M. G. Ranade as Special Judge. The post of Registrar was hitherto

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S NAVAL RANK.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh would be retained on the Navy List, but without pay as a mark of honour, for his long and excellent service.

THE BEHAR RECORDS OF RIGHTS.

Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to the Marquis of Carmarthen, said that before coming to a decision Lord Kimberley was willing to wait a reasonable time for the memorials against the Behar Record of Rights Bill.

THE COAL STRIKE AND LORD ROSEBERY.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Coal-Owners and to the Miners Federations advising a further discussion of their grievances under the presidency of Lord Rosebery.

In accordance with his intention his Lordship has invited representatives of both parties to a conference.

Lord Rosebery will in no wise arbitrate, but merely assist with a view to effecting a settlement.

SWAZILAND CEDED TO THE TRANSVAAL.

The Convention ceding Swaziland to the Transvaal has been finally signed.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 14.

Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Minister, Foreign Affairs, who is making a tour of Italy, will visit Monza, where he will confer with King Humbert, and Signor Brin, the Italian Foreign Minister.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The death is announced of Major-General Vialls.

THE SOCIAL PURITY CRUSADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The social purity people have begun agitating again. A big meeting, under the presidency of Bishop Thoburn, is to be held on the 27th instant, at the Town Hall, at which resolutions will be presented on the subjects of "public decency," "the protection of the children," and the "deportation of foreign traders in vice."

THE NEW VICEROY'S STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

Lieutenant-Colonel Algernon Durand has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Elgin; and Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin, Surgeon to the new Viceroy. Dr. Franklin is a popular Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpore, who before he went to the Central Provinces was for several years Civil Surgeon at Simla. Dr. Franklin is at present in England, having taken furlough last April, and presumably he will accompany the new Viceroy out to India.

THE ALLAHABAD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Allahabad Criminal Sessions commenced on Monday, with the trial of a man, named Hawkins, for the murder of Mr. Elliot, the late Executive Engineer on the Rampur Moradabad Extension of Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted, to-day, and sentenced to death.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Nov. 14.

The examination of Ragnathdas was continued. He said he saw a Mussalman hit a stone at Nagardas, and then other Musalmans attacking him with sticks and axes. He saw Valabh being struck with a stick and dragged towards the Hanuman. He concealed himself within the mandir with the Punjari and Baldevdas, and closed the doors. The Musalmans broke them open. He then concealed hims lf within the store-room and then in the cook-room, and finally he swam over the river, and went to Nagli.

Rahi, a woman, who was seriously hurt in the riots, was next examined. She described the injuries she received.

The prosecution then examined Mahashanker Ghela. He deposed that he saw Musalmans striking with sticks Trikum and Brahmanand, and identified several of them. He concealed himself within the Gajanand Gumpha, and when its doors were burnt he went over the wall into the Mahaprabhuji's Bethak.

Ambashunker Ratanji then examined said he heard Ajammia inciting the Musalmans to kill. He himself was hit a stone on the stomach, and was struck on the head with sticks and seriously injured. He then went away to Narasing Ghaut, and spent his night there. He identified some persons who struck him, and several of the rioters.

Jeshanker Ohaji was then examined, and identified some Musalmans, who were striking Trikum and Brahmanand.

Iswar Vishvanath was then examined. He identified several of the rioters and the Musalmans who struck Brahmanand and some who were striking the Bavas on the *agashi* and who were striking Jeshanker near Bhimghat.

Gajanand Brahmachari next examined said he saw Musalmans striking his *chela* Brahmanand, and then retired to his Gumpha.

His examination will be continued to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Nov. 13.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov 13.

The P and O Co's steamer Himalaya, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall, from Karachi, arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 14.

O. L. steamer Orient, from London, arrived.

The Italian steamer Stura left Hongkong for Bombay this day, the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5-8
Bar Silver	32¼

PRESIDENTIAL A SSAULT-AT-ARMS 1893

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

The Annual Presidential Assault-at-Arms, which was twice postponed on account of the absence of troops from Poona, commenced this morning, at the Central Gymnasium, at 10 o'clock. The following competitions were successfully gone through, under the direction of Major O'Connell, Inspector of Gymnasia, Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

No. 28.—Lead Cutting.—Open to N.-C. O.s and Privates of all British Corps. Limited to one man from each Corps.

This prize, Rs. 25, was taken by Gunner A. O'Gorman, L Battery, R.H.A., who was the only competitor who successfully severed the lead ⅞(2½ inches). Three competitors.

No. 29.—Gymnastics.—Generally open to Gymnastic Instructors of British Corps. This was a good competition and was won by Lce.-Corpl. Flynn, Lanc. Fus., with 94 points (Rs. 25); 2nd, Staff Instructor Clark, Lanc. Fus., with 90 points (Rs. 15); 3rd, Lce.-Corpl. Brennan, L.N.L.R., with 84 points (Rs. 10). About nine competitors.

No. 30.—Gymnastics generally. Open to Non-Instructors of British Corps. Limited to two Gymnasts from each Corps. The first prize was taken by Lce.-Corpl. Stenson, 1st Leins. Regt., with 31 points, (Rs. 20); the 2nd, by Lce.-Corpl. Hughes, 1st Leins. Regt., with 30 points (Rs. 10); 3rd, Pte. I. McNamara, Lanc. Fus., 29 points, (Rs. 5). Six competitors.

No. 31.—Gymnastics—Generally, open to Gymnastic Instructors of Native Corps. The first prize was won by Lance Naik Kashiprasad Tiwari, 53 points (Rs. 20); 2nd, Naik Nilva Singh, 13th Bo. I., 48 points, (Rs. 10); 3rd, Pte. Gungaram Palve, 23rd Bo. Rifles, 40 points (Rs. 5). Twenty-two competitors.

No. 32.—Gymnastic generally. Open to Non-Instructors of all Native Corps. 1st prize Naik Shivnak Behoha, 23rd Bo. Rifles, with 91 points (Rs. 20); Lce.-Naik Sayad Madan Ali, 12th Bo. I., 85 points, (Rs. 10); 3rd, Pte. Kishan Singh, 23rd Bo. Rifles, 71 points (Rs.5) twelve competitors.

No. 33.—Gymnastics generally open to N.-C. O.s, and men of Native Regiments who have never attended a course at a Central Gymnasium. 1st prize, Lce. Naik Shivnak Baldhe, 23rd Bo. I., 21 points (Rs. 20), Sapp Krishna Parkar, Bo Sappers and Miners, 20 points (Rs. 10); Pte. Kishan Singh 23rd Bo. Inf. 10 points, (Rs. 5).

AN EXPECTED STORM.

YESTERDAY, a telegram was received by the Port Officer of Bombay from Simla, which runs thus:—Hoist storm signal No. 1, cyclonic storm apparently to the west of Goa over Arabian Sea. Accordingly the storm signal No. 1 was hoisted on the Town Flag-staff, which indicates that a storm is in existence in the Arabian Sea, which may either approach the port or may shortly cross one or the other of the usual tracks of vessels leaving the port.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL NURSES' HOME.

THE acknowledgments of Government to the contributors for their generous aid towards the newly-erected Nurses' Home in the compound of the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy's Hospital, at Bombay, are conveyed in a Public Works Department Notification, dated Bombay Castle, 11th November, 1893, as follows:—

Letter from H. A. Acworth, Esq., Honorary Treasurer, Nurses' Home Fund, dated 12th October, 1893.

With reference to Government Resolution, No. 174 C. W.—666, dated 29th April last, states that a further sum of Rs. 3,122-0-11 has been paid into the Bank of Bombay, on account of the Nurses' Home Fund, to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, making a total of Rs. 13,122-0-11, or Rs. 15-0-11 more than was stated to be required; that Mr. Rebsch informed him that the balance beyond Rs. 10,000 was not needed till November, or it could have been collected and paid in some months ago; and that the fund is now closed. Submits, for the information of Government, the names of the subscribers as follows:—

Messrs Framji, Sons and Company	250	0	0
Mr Vajeshankar Gowrishankar	250	0	0
Messrs E D Sassoon and Company	250	0	0
Messrs Dadabhoy Hormasji and Company	1,000	0	0
Messrs Mulji Jetha and Company	500	0	0
Mr Vizbhookundas Atmaram	250	0	0
Mr Vandravandas Purshotamdas	500	0	0
Mr Currimbhai Ebrahim	500	0	0
Mr Jalbhai Ardeshr Sett	400	0	0
Mr Dayabhai Tapidas	500	0	0
Received through her Excellency Lady Harris, C I	740	0	5
Mr Harkisondas Narotamdas	250	0	0
Mr Purshotamdas Manguldas Nathubhai	100	0	0
Messrs Sorabjee Shapurji and Company	250	9	0
Mr Musgrave	500	0	0
Mr Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya	100	0	0
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, C S I	250	0	0
Mr S D Sassoon	250	0	0
Mr Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia	200	0	0
Mr Goverdhandas and Mr Moolraj K Makanji	500	0	0
Mr Dawoodbhai Moosabhai	250	0	0
Mr Abdulla Dharamsi	100	0	0
Mr Rahimtula Kairaj	250	0	0
Honourable Fazulbhai Visram	250	0	0
Mr Jugmohandas Vandravandas	250	0	0
His Highness Koomar Samatsingji of Palitana	500	0	0
Aga Abdool Hossein Shirazi	500	0	0
Mr Ellappa Balaram	250	0	0
Mr Adamji Peerbhai	250	0	0
Mr Pranjivandas Cullandas	125	0	0
Mr Tribhovandas M Nathubhoy	100	0	0
Mr Anandrao N Vasudev	250	0	0
Mr Chatturbhuj Morarji	250	0	0
Mr Mahomedbhai Rowji	150	0	0
Mr Damodar T Mooiji	100	0	0
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart, C I E	500	0	0
Honourable Nowroji N Wadia, C I E	500	0	0
Mr Nusserwanji Manockji Petit	500	0	0
Sirdar Khanderao V Rasto	500	0	0
Interest	7	0	6
Total Rs.	13,122	0	11

RESOLUTION.—In acknowledging the Honorary Treasurer's letter, Government desire to reiterate their sense of the generous aid afforded by the contributors towards this most useful project.

A CURIOUS story is told of the genesis of Paderewski's famous Minuet, perhaps the most popular of all his compositions. It sets forth that Paderewkski, while still a professor at the Conservatoire of Warsaw, was one night at the house of Alexander Swicztochowski, one of the most distinguished of contemporary Polish literateurs. The conversation turned on Mozart, and the poet declared that no living composer could ever compare with Mozart in simplicity and beauty. Paderewski at the moment simply shrugged his shoulders, but on the following evening he went to the same house, and sat down at the piano. "May I play you a little thing of Mozart's which perhaps you do not know?" he said. He played the minuet. Swicztochowski was enchanted, and cried, "Now, you will acknowledge that a piece like that could never be written in our time." "Well," said Paderewski, "that happens to be a minuet written by myself." Paderewski, by the way, is an admirable raconteur, with an apparently inexhaustible fund of stories of all kinds. He is incorrigibly nocturnal in his social habits, and when the nervous tension of concert-playing is relaxed, he can entertain his friends with numberless good stories. Of himself he seldom talks, for his modesty is commensurate with his genius; but occasionally he can be induced to relate some of the old things that happened to him on his various tours. One pretty little incident, in especial, he recalls with pleasure. He was to give a recital in some comparatively small town in the Western States, and, looking across the hall as he played, he saw in a box at the side of the stage a number of dwarfs. These, it appeared, belonged to a show then exhibiting in the same town. After the concert, the dwarfs, who had listened with enthusiastic attention, trooped round, a comic band, to shake hands with him. They were conveyed by an old priest, who, after paying all sorts of compliments to the artiste, told him that his quaint little charges had drawn up a solemn petition to the Pope, begging him to confer on Paderewski the highest decoration in his power to award. The pianist justly sees in the incident an enchanting mixture of quaintness and pathos.

Truth says that the Queen has desired the Duke of Coburg to bring over to England all the Prince Consort's letters to his brother, the late Duke Ernst. They will be placed among the Queen's immense and unique collection of political papers, which is preserved in the private library at Buckingham Palace.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is understood that the constitution of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, under the Councils' Act of 1892, will be determined as soon as arrangements for the non-official representation of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have been submitted to, and approved by, the Viceroy.

AT Rangoon, last week, the Captain of the British barque Carnegie took out warrants against five of the crew of his vessel who deserted with all their effects. The vessel is bound for Raio de Janeiro when she leaves this port; and the seamen say they will not go there. They have not yet been re-captured.

IT is the intention, it appears, of the educated section of the Burmese at Rangoon to memorialise the Viceroy for the privilege of making wills. A ruling of the special Court debars Burmese Buddhists from making wills altering the mode by which their property would descend to their heirs under the Burmese law of inheritance. That a man should have the power to make what use he likes of property which he has acquired by his own labour will strike an Englishman as a necessary part of his personal freedom; but the Government of India will have other important points to consider before it can grant such a request.

THE profits of the eminently successful Fancy Fair held at Naini Tal, for the benefit of the Ramsay Hospital, exceed Rs. 11,500.

LAST week's season reports in the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather generally cloudy and cool. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Sowings of winter crops approaching completion. Prices steady.

THE Madrrs Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 4th November, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 71,686, and for goods etc., Rs. 1,41,328, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 2,13,014, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 253-9-5. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,81,556-6-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 216-2-3.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 14th October, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 62,851-11-2, and for goods, etc., Rs. 79,625-1-9, making altogether Rs.1,42,476-12-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 136-9-8. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,44,981-10-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 131-1-5.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE has arrived at the conclusion that the administration of criminal justice in Oudh is distinctly faulty and bad in many points, and that very close and careful supervision by the Judicial Commissioner of the working of the Judges and Magistrates is necessary in order to remove this reproach. A thorough examination on the spot of the work of the criminal courts of a district would, in his Honor's opinion, be most advantageous, and he hopes that it may be found possible, now that the Judicial Commissioner has the assistance of a colleague, for that official to undertake such inspections in future. Such inspections are made annually by the Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, and ought certainly to be made in Oudh where they are much needed for the instruction and improvement of the magistracy.

Two men and a lad, named respectively, R. Hutchins, Charles Prosser, and F. Fitzgerald, committed a robbery with violence in Woma Churn Dass' Lane, Calcutta, in the small hours of Thursday morning. Mr. A. DeCruz, an employé of the Government Telegraph Department, stated that, about one o'clock on Thursday, he left the Wellington Hotel, in Bentinck-street, and crossed the road to purchase some cigars from the shop opposite, when the third accused, who is a youth of about sixteen, came up to him and asked him if he wanted a gharry. On replying in the affirmative, the boy led him to Woma Churn Dass' Lane, where the other two accused sprang at him, dragged him down, and held him, while the third accused rifled his pockets of everything. Witness was a telegraph employé, and had one hundred rupees with him when he left his house in the evening. He changed one ten-rupee note at the Wellington Hotel, and had, on leaving, ninety rupees in notes and some odd silver. He distinctly saw the third accused rifling his pockets, and called out for help, when the police came up and arrested the three accused on the spot, and sixty-one rupees were found on the boy at the time of arrest. On the evidence an adjournment was granted, and accused were remanded to jail.

THE inquiry into the circumstances of the recent outbreak of entric fever amongst the troops in Fort Saint George has, the *Madras Times* hears, elicited the fact that the outbreak was partly due to the inadequacy of the present conservancy establishment allowed for cleaning sewers and keeping the cesspools and drains in sanitary condition. Consequently on a recent rise of the water in the Fort ditch owing to heavy rains, the drains became chocked with silt and foul liquid matter. In connection with this inquiry, it has also transpired that one of the reason which has led to the very undesirable state of existing affairs anent the drainage and conservancy of the Fort has been the present arrangement under which the responsibility of supervision and control over such matters is divided. In accordance with the orders of the Madras Government of August, 1884, the Garrison Quartermaster has no supervision over the conservancy of these portions of the Fort under regimental control. The Fort Surgeon performs the duties of Sanitary officer within the Fort in connection with all buildings, &c., excepting those occupied by or pertaining to the garrison; and under the provisions of the Medical Regulations, another medical officer is detailed to visit the barracks, lavatories, &c., weekly, and to report on the sanitary condition of the same. With a view to ratify matters, the local Government has approved of the recommendation of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief—the Principal Medical officer, Madras Army, concurring—that the Fort Surgeon should in future be responsible to the Principal Medical officer, of the district for the sanitation of the whole of the Fort, including regimental building, and that the Garrison Quartermaster should have entire supervision of all sanitary arrangements throughout the Fort. Arrangements having been made for flushing the drains with Seven Wells water instead of ditch water, the services of the picottah men have been dispensed with, and sanction has been accorded to the entertainment of additional conservancy establishment for the purpose of drawing, filling, taking to the Beach and emptying carts for the removal of offensive liquid from cesspits.

ALTHOUGH train loads of Simlaites are daily returning to Calcutta, says a local paper, the place does not yet seem very full, and the usual "go" of the cold season is not apparent. Many riders are not abroad in the morning, and the bandstand is not over-crowded. Tourists have not yet made their appearance, and it almost seems as if the craze for touring in India which developed so rapidly a few years ago, is on the decline, owing to the superior attractions of Egypt and Japan. This is unfortunate for the Indian dealers in works of art, as the tourists were their best purchasers. The two theatres are being fairly well supported and as Mr. Willard and Mr. Hudson both intend visiting Calcutta shortly there will be no lack of entertainments.

CHOLERA has broken out at Bizerta, in the Regency of Tunis, and ten deaths have already occurred.—A telegram from Washington states that Admiral Stanton, Commander of the United States Squadron in Brazilian waters, has been censured and removed from his command in consequence of his having saluted the Brazilian revolutionary commander, Admiral de Mello.—Intelligence has reached New York that Admiral de Mello, the Brazilian insurgent leader, has proclaimed Senor Lerena, one of his captains, as Provisional President, with headquarters at Lesterro.—The Chilian authorities intend to construct a carriage road across the Andes as far as the Argentine frontier.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD IMPROVEMENTS.

DURING the past few years the already extensive and splendid accommodation for vessels at the port of Bombay has been gradually extended and improved. The disadvantage which was most felt, was the difficulty laboured under by vessels of the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine in finding sufficient docking accommodation, and additions and alterations of the Bombay Government Dockyard were undertaken some two-and-a-half years ago. The new Wet Dock, and the Duncan Graving Dock have been completed. The Wet Dock, which is situated between the old Customs Bunder and the Government Dry Dock, has been constructed and improved for the accommodation of the increasing fleets in Indian waters of the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine. Both Services, within the past few years, have added to their strength many useful and fine craft, and the growing demands for sufficient docking space and its recognition by the authorities has been a question almost of Imperial defence and the important works which have now been completed bring the defensive works of the harbour to a greater state of efficiency.

The Wet Dock has an area of about five acres and a depth of water on the sill at high spring-tides of twenty-six feet, and provides accommodation for eight vessels of large tonnage, the wharfage being about sixteen hundred lineal feet. The entrance is sixty feet wide, and is closed by an arrangement which is considered to be superior to the old dock gates, *viz.*, a hauling caisson constructed on the most improved principle. The quay is furnished with one thirty-ton crane, with others of higher lifting capacity supplied with hydraulic power, and five hydraulic capstans. In the south-west corner a small dry dock has been constructed which can comfortably receive three torpedo boats, and a boat slip is added for dealing with light craft whilst under repairs. On the other side of the dock, at the rear of the Customs House, a tidal basin has been constructed, which at the lowest spring-tide has a depth of six feet of water. It has a wharfage of six hundred feet in length and fifty feet wide, and is furnished with steps.

No less than 5,000,000 cubic feet of rock and earth were excavated for this work, and in the construction of the dock upwards of 1,100,000 cubic feet of masonry were utilised. The work at the Duncan Dry Dock bas been particularly arduous, but all difficulties have been cleverly overcome by the designer, Captain G. M. Porter, R.E., and the contractors, Messrs. Bulkley and Co. The dock has been deepened by about seven feet, the additional length is sixty feet, whilst the width has now been increased to forty-eight feet. It has been provided with a floating caisson by means of which, and an invert placed about midway in the length of the dock, it can be divided into two, and thus form upper and lower docks, allowing a second vessel to be docked without interfering with a ship in the first berth. The length of ship room is now about six hundred and forty-three feet and the depth of water on the sill at high spring-tides is twenty-seven feet. This increased accommodation in a measure solves one of the problems of furnishing so important a naval station as the East Indian with a vessel of later construction than the now quite obsolete Boadicea as flag ship. At one time it was announced that this second class cruiser was to be replaced by the first class cruiser Blenheim, one of the most modern and powerful warships in the British Navy. This intention has not been carried out, and probably one of the greatest obstacles in sending out one of the big new vessels has been the impossibility of docking her. The Duncan Dock is practically complete, and the difficulties of placing a big vessel on this station to some extent removed. Such vessels as the troopers of the Crocodile class will be easily docked. The only unfinished parts of the dock are the massive steel gates at the entrance and the erection of these is being pushed forward by the constructor, Mr. Watson, and will, it is expected, be completed in a few days.

The work throughout has been particularly heavy, no less than 370,000 cubic feet of rock having been blasted out, and about 130,000 cubic feet of masonry utilised. The improvement has occupied about two and-a-half years and the average number of workmen employed daily has been two thousand. The cost of the work in the Wet Dock is put down at between nine and ten lakhs of rupees, with an additional three-and-a-half lakhs for engines and machinery. The cost of the improvements in the Duncan Dock amounts to two-and-a-half lakhs for the general work and an additional lakh for the steel gates, caisson, and machinery. The stone employed, with the exception of bearing stones for the caisson, sills, and gate quoin, which are of Cornish granite, is blue basalt procured from local quarries. The plans were prepared by Captain G. M. Porter, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Military Works Department, who has displayed considerable ability and ingenuity in dealing with a difficult work, and, as we have already mentioned, the work was entrusted to the firm of Messrs. Bulkley and Company, under the personal supervision of Mr. Bulkley and his partner, Mr. W. Cole.

THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB IMPROVEMENT.

Although this distinguished club can hardly be said to have much direct connection with docking accommodation, yet the improvements which it is now undergoing find a place in this article as the recent docking alterations are not altogether unconnected with the work. There exists between the dockyard and the club a small tidal basin of about 110 feet long, by 66 feet wide, used at one time for landing both at the quay of the club and the dockyard. What were known as the Admiral's Steps are now no longer required, as better water has been found elsewhere, and on the initiative of Captain Hext, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, supported by Captain Porter, R. E., the idea was mooted at a meeting of the Yacht Club to fill in this basin, and add the reclaimed land to the lawn of the Club. The idea was received favourably and Capt. Porter drew up plans and estimates. The Yacht Club steps will now be wheeled round and placed in front, where a much better landing and greater depth of water will be found. The improvement to the Club lawn is an important one, the promenade largely increased, and the appearance of the front much improved, while a useless basin, which at low tide became a nuisance is done away with The cost of constructing the new sea-face will be between seven and eight thousand rupees, and the Dockyard authorities will fill in the basin with the material excavated from the Dock, and hand over the acquired space to the Club for fifty years at a nominal rental of one rupee per annum. The material for filling in will be obtained from the dam placed in front of the recently completed wet basin, and the stone obtained from the excavations will be used for "hearting," the old stones from the present wall after redressing being used for the face of the wall. The wall will be surmounted by an ornamental iron railing and a broad flight of landing steps built with quoined blocks will be erected in front. Mr. Hemmingway, contractor, has the work in hand and will probably complete it by January next.

MR. STEAD (as a provincial paper observes) has been many times recommended by irreverent correspondents to utilise his "spooks"—Julia and the others—to secure interviews and information for the Press. He has evidently taken the hint, for we read in *Borderland*:—"When I was in the train at Dover I succeeded in securing an automatic telepathic interview with Lady Brooke, who was at that time at Dunrobin Castle, in the extreme north of Scotland; the distance between us must have been about 660 miles. I had not heard from Lady Brooke for weeks, nor had I heard from her since I published my article on 'The Wasted Wealth of King Demos.' My hand wrote her criticisms of the article, and—in short, I interviewed her without her conscious knowledge at a distance of 600 miles. When I arrived at Victoria Station I received from my manager a letter from Lady Brooke which embodied in brief the substance of the communication written with my hand on the line between Dover and Canterbury. I publish the whole facts, with the interview, in the supplement to the Christmas Number. It is the first time I have ever interviewed anyone by automatic telepathy for publication in the Press; I hope it will not be the last."

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS AND THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the public of Bombay are under an impression that the Executive Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals who direct the management of the Bai Sakorbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel have forbidden all operations to be performed on animal patients in the Government Veterinary College to Poona, I shall thank you to be so good as to publish in your paper of to-morrow the following letter, which I was asked by my Committee to send to Government in September last, and to which they have not yet replied. The publication of the letter will remove the misapprehension caused in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

K. M. SHROFF,
Secretary and Treasurer, B. S. P. C. A.
Bombay, 14th November, 1893.

Bombay, 15th September, 1893.

The Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the President and members of the Executive Committee of the above Society to request you to be so good as to place this letter before H. E. the Governor in Council at your early convenience.

2. In the report of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1892-93, at page 5, there is the following paragraph:—

"Medicine and Surgery.—Work in the Surgery branch has been carried on under very trying difficulties and with danger to my health, as operations are prohibited in the Hospital by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; in consequence of this, cases must be taken to the Lazaretto, and on operation days, which have been frequent during the last Sessions, I have been compelled to work all in a broiling sun with no other protection than a thin chupper roof."

3. On the strength of the above statement from the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, the Government Resolution, No. 1671, dated 12th August, 1893, contains in its 7th para. the following remark:—

"The College, however, is much hampered in giving practical instruction. The Society prohibits operations being performed in its hospital, and professors and pupils have in consequence to walk to Sewri Lazaretto. This arrangement is highly inconvenient and conducive to the interests neither of the pupils in the College nor of the patients in the hospital. The animals to be operated upon have to be taken to the Lazaretto and brought back to the hospital,—a journey of nearly three miles. His Excellency in Council is constrained to remark that the action of the Society which prohibits operations for the relief of suffering animals being performed within the hospital permises is hardly consistent with the professed object of the Society."

4. The Committee of the Society extremely regret to observe that the statement of the Principal in his report is erroneous, and consequently the animadversion passed on the Society in the 7th para. of the Government Resolution is entirely undeserved. The Society has never during the seven years' existence of the above hospital disallowed any operations for the relief of suffering animal patients in its wards. On the contrary, hunreds of operations have been performed on horses, bullocks, dogs and other animals within the precincts of the hospital, and in the presence of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, who resides in the compound of the hospital. Horses in good condition, belonging to private owners, are refused admission into the hospital for the sole purpose of castration, because the Committee of the Society are of opinion that the hospital is intended for curative treatment, and not for professional practice; but when castration is deemed necessary in the case of any suffering animal, it is always allowed. As, for instance, some weeks ago, a horse belonging to a Parsee gentleman was brought to the hospital at midnight suffering from hernia. Every possible attention was paid to the patient on its admission, and early the following morning it was considered necessary to perform the operation of castration, which was done in the presence of the Secretary of the Society.

5. Then, again, out of deference to the wishes of the Hindu contributors to the funds of the hospital—and the Institution is mainly supported by them—and with a view not to hurt their religious feelings, incurable animal patients are not allowed to be killed within the precincts of the hospital, but in some cases with the consent and permission of their owners such animals are handed over to the College authorities to be taken to the Sewri Lazaretto, there to be disposed of in any way they think proper.

6. Post-mortem examinations of animal patients are not allowed in the hospital without the permission of their owners. When, however, the College authorities obtain the permission of the owner of a dead animal to dispose of the carcass as they consider best, no hinderance whatever is made by the Society to dissections taking place.

7. With the abovementioned two exceptions, major and minor operations of all descriptions on the living animal patients in the different wards of the hospital have been, and are up to this day, freely allowed to be performed in the hospital; and the Committee of the Society and their secretary learn for the first time with considerable surprise and regret from the 7th para. of the Government Resolution that "the animals to be operated upon have to be taken to the Lazaretto and brought back to the hospital,—a journey of nearly three miles." Under the standing order of the secretary no animal patient is allowed to be taken out of the hospital compound without the permission of the manager or assistant manager of the hospital, both of whom live on the premises. The hospital gate is always guarded by a gate-keeper, who never allows an animal patient to be taken through the gate without receiving a ticket issued by the manager. Never on any occasion whatever has an application been made to the manager of the hospital by the College staff to allow an animal to be taken to the Sewri Lazaretto for the special purpose of having an operation performed on it on the ground that no operation could be performed in the hospital, as alleged. The unguarded statement made in the report of the Principal is therefore purely imaginary, and the comment in the Government Resolution is painful to the Committee, and prejudicial to the interests of the Society and hospital.

8. Again, as mentioned by the Principal in his report, "in connection with Act XX of 1879, Glanders and Farcy, the Lazaretto has been completed at Sewri * * * * * for the segregation of suspected cases and the destruction of confirmed ones," the Lazaretto is intended to be a secluded place for animals suffering from contagious diseases, and not for any other animals. It would therefore be apparently dangerous to take from the hospital to the Lazaretto animals suffering from other ordinary diseases, especially for the purpose of having operations performed there, and bring them back to the hospital. If it were done, it would be the surest means of bringing the contagion of glanders, farcy and foot and mouth disease from the Lazaretto, and spreading it in the wards of the hospital. No veterinary officer would ever do it. It is therefore difficult to understaad the remark in the 7th para. of the Government Resolution that "The animals to be operated upon have to be taken to the Lazaretto and brought back to the hospital—a journey of nearly three miles."

9. In conclusion, the Committee of the Society venture to express a hope that after the above explanation, H. E. the Governor in Council will be so good as to have the error in the 7th para. of the Government Resolution rectified, and to give the rectification the same publicity as has been given to the Government Resolution; otherwise the public of Bombay will be left under the erroneous impression that the Executive Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who direct the management of the hospital is composed of men with such old-fashioned ideas that they never allow any operations on animal patients to be performed; and consequently many owners of animals who have hitherto so advantageously resorted to the hospital, will, in future, be deterred from sending their animals there for curative treatment.—I have, &c.,

K. M. SHROFF.
Secretary and Treasurer, B. S. P. C. A.

MARVELLOUS bird stories continue to drop into the letter-box of the *Spectator*. "F. C.'s" recent account of the vain and self-admiring swallows whom he found admiring themselves "for all the world like Christians"—as the sailor said of the "swearing parrots"—in a bedroom looking-glass, has reached a correspondent at Lahore, who not only confirms the story, but caps it with further evidences of passerine knowingness and conceit. On two or three occasions last summer the Lahore correspondent, who signs himself "M.," has caught a hen sparrow in the act of contemplating herself in a looking-glass. But the most amusing point was that, while she was intently admiring and pecking midly at herself, the cock-bird repeatedly flew down also on to the glass and tried to make her desist, not, however, without lingering for a moment or two to have a look at himself. Whether the feminine vanity or the masculine jealousy was most reprehensible in this case may ("M." thinks) be a fair ground for dispute between the human sexes.

NUMBERING THE INDIAN MILLIONS IN THE MOONLIGHT.

IF all Blue-books were compiled in the manner of that containing the "General Report on the Census of India, 1891," issued, in London, on October 25th, the complaints of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Leonard Courtney against this class of literature would soon lose their force. It is the work of Mr. J. A. Baines, the Census Commissioner for India. Not only is the arrangement of the matter admirable, but the facts are marshalled with great intelligence, and presented with some regard to literary form. Like Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Baines believes in beginning every chapter with a verse, and in the text quotations also abound, the authors laid under obligation including Euripides, Lucretius, Den Jonson, Bacon, Cotton, Butler, Richter, and Browning. It is impossible to give in the space at our command anything like an adequate idea of the contents of the report; we have merely summarised a few of the particulars it contains.

MOONLIGHT A FACTOR IN SENSUS TAKING.

The census was taken on the night of February 26, 1891, as nearly as possible 10 years after the first, which took place on February 17, 1881. Closer corrsapondence in date between the two could not be obtained by reason of the difference in the date of the full moon, which is a factor of considerable importance in connection with an Indian census. As the enumerator is bound to visit all the outlying parts of his beat wherever casual sojourners are likely to be found, efficient inspection is, we are told, ensured, and the cost of lighting saved by the selection of a moonlight night for the operation.

THE POPULATION.

The result of the census shows a population of about 287,000,000 persons. This number bears a ratio to the population of the world, as at present computed, of about one-fifth, and is the largest appertaining to any single country with the exception of China. "On the other hand," it is pointed out, "a map of the world on a plane projection shows that of the great promontories that taper from the north down into the southern seas India is by far the smallest. It contains, in fact, but three per cent. of the estimated land surface of the globe."

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.

The distribution of the population is dealt with in great detail by the Commissioner, and his conclusion is that the bulk of the population of British India is not pressing too closely on its means of subsistence, except in a few special localities:—

In a part of Bihar, and in a small tract on the Bombay coast, the local produce is insufficient for the inhabitants every year, and migration is adopted as a mode of relief. In parts of the Deccan the uncertainty of the season makes a pressure felt in circumstances where otherwise the land could bear the burden with ease. In the centre of the Gangetic valley there is a zone in which the margin of subsistence has been nearly reached, owing to not simply the weight of numbers thrown on to the land, but in part also to the liability of the tract to failure of rain. With these exceptions, the local resources suffice, and in several parts of India are year by year in excess of local needs, so that a large stock is always available for transport to places where it is wanted.

BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATE.

The birth-rate in India is very far above that of any European country if Russia is excepted, and reaches nearly 48 per mile on the whole country. But the death-rate is equally abnormal, even if the more frequent occurrance of famine and epidemic disease is omitted, and may be taken to reach on an average 41 per mile. The high death-rate is due to the excessive mortality amongst infants of both sexes, a large mortality among young mothers in child birth, and a general want of "staying power" after about fifty years of age. "Of these factors," says the Commissio

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

The present theatrical season in Bombay will undoubtedly be one of the most fruitful on record, and not only is the list of companies which promise us a visit much larger than previous seasons, but no considerable amount of new talent has been engaged by the managers who rarely let a year pass without appearing in this city. One of the companies, which is likely to attract more than usual interest here, is the London Lyric, which opens on Saturday. The round of first-class comedies the company is advertised to appear in, comprise the most recent London successes, and if the artistes are as capable as they are credited with being by the Press notices received in Calcutta, the visit of this company will be a memorable one. Mr. Harry Pyne, the popular business manager of this combination, is now in Bombay, and of the London Lyric he says: "There is no doubt about the company being a clever one and far above the average of the combinations which usually come out to India. It had the especial advantage of being organised in England by men who knew perfectly well what the theatre-going public of India required, and the result has been a phenomenal series of successes wherever the company has appeared in the East. Messrs. Hardy and Smith, the proprietors, are old campaigners and good men of business, as their Australian successes testify, and both thought that, in bringing such a large company out here, the venture would be a trifle risky. Events, however, have not justified the fear, as the management have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the tour so far. With regard to the class of entertainment provided by the Company, it consists of the most modern of farcical comedies and a strong combination of all that is best in the variety line. Among the comedies played—and for the right of playing which large sums of money have been paid—figure such well-known and recent London successes as "Charley's Aunt," "Pantomime Rehearsal," "Jane," "The Guardsman," "Larks," "Niobe," "My Uncle," "The Guv'nor," "Our Flat," "Nerves," "Liberty Hall," "Walker, London," "A Commission," "Kleptomania," "Doctor Bill," "The Magistrate," "Aunt Jack," "Artful Cards," "The Late Lamented," "My Mother," "Our Boys," "The Private Secretary," and numerous others, while several pieces of the heavy dramatic order also figure in the repertoire, such as "Jim the Penman," "La Belle Russe," "The Village Priest," &c. With respect to the people engaged to pourtray the numerous characters in this rather imposing list of pieces, we have, first of all, Miss Marie Brian, a charmingly bright little actress, whose delineations both in legitimate and variety business, always meet with enthusiastic applause; then there are Miss Marguerite Gregor and Miss Vivianne Dagmar, both popular favourites, the former as a soubrette and the latter as a posture and figure dancer, Mrs. J. F. Brian, the mother of Miss Brian, is a capable actress in old lady parts. Miss Maudie Tasselli and her sister, both presentable dancers and actresses, and Mrs. Nunn, character, complete the list of ladies. Regarding the new lady addition to the company brought out by Mr. Hardy, Miss Stella Leigh, Mr. Pyne states, that he knows nothing beyond the fact that she comes out from England with a strong recommendation in leading parts. Among the men, first place must be given to the comedian of the company, Mr. Kitts. This gentleman is a perfectly natural actor, and not the burlesque comedian to which India has been all too much accustomed. He is irresistibly funny in his delineations. Mr. Nunn is the heavy character man, Mr. Fergusson, the juvenile lead, Mr. Verner, character old man, Mr. Fulton Millar, juvenile character and old man, while Mr. D. C. Smith sustains a number of comedy roles in a very creditable manner. In addition to these there are two new men brought out by Mr. Hardy, viz., George Mallett, juvenile, and Lynn Harding, character lead. With only two exceptions, all these people have been selected from the staffs of the principal London and Provincial theatres, so that the Bombay public may well imagine that the combination is far and away the strongest that has yet visited this part of the world. The people work well together, the pieces are well staged, and the prompter's duty is a sinecure.

MR. A. O. HUME AND THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The members of the committee of the Bombay Presidency Association held a private reception, at the rooms of the Association, Apollo Bunder, on Monday last, in honour of Mr. A. O. Hume, who arrived in Bombay by the last mail steamer. On Mr. Hume's arrival at the rooms, at 5-30 p. m., with Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, he was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers by the members, among whom he moved about freely and recognised many former friends. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the president of the Association, expressed the gratification they all felt at Mr. Hume's presence among them, and referred at some length to the valuable services he had rendered to the Congress cause for many years past. India was, he said, greatly indebted to Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Hume for their disinterested exertions in its interest, and for the large sums of money they had spent from their own pockets to promote its welfare.

Mr. Hume, in his reply, remarked that in what he had done he had simply discharged a duty, and nothing more, and that he could stand no comparison with Sir William Wedderburn and other friends of India. In adverting to the valuable services of Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, M.P., *anent* the Civil Service Examinations and other matters, Mr. Hume suggested that, on Mr. Dadabhai again setting his foot on an Indian shore, they should get up an ovation, the enthusiasm of which would demonstrate to all Europe that Mr. Dadabhai is a representative in Parliament not only for Central Finsbury, but for the entire population of India. Mr. Hume hinted that if a sum of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 was subscribed, and made over to the Congress committee in England, they would be spared the trouble of making collections from members for four or five years, and remitting them to England.

Mr. Mehta agreed with Mr. Hume in respect of the last suggestion, and gave a practical turn to it by subscribing a sum of Rs. 1,000 amidst the cheers of those present.

On the suggestion of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, a committee of about a dozen members was appointed to collect subscriptions. A subscription list was at once started, and a goodly amount was subscribed on the spot.

Mr. Hume then introduced to the meeting Mr. Morgan Brown, who had come out with him to acquire a personal knowledge of this country, and whom Sir William Wedderburn intended to appoint as the next editor of *India*.

Mr. Brown advised all subscribers to *India*, who were in arrears, to pay up their subscriptions, and thus strengthen the paper which advocated Indian interests.

Mr. Mehta expressed the pleasure they all felt at the presence among them of Mr. Eardley Norton.

Mr. Norton, in acknowledging the compliment, spoke against the extravagant expenses incurred by the Natives; and especially the Natives of Madras, in making trumpery shows on festive occasions, which precluded them from contributing their fair share in support of measures intended for their benefit.

Mr. Hume having thanked the meeting for the honour done him, the proceedings terminated.

RIOTING AT GRANT ROAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Harry Browin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged Ballaram Motiram, a Hindu contractor, with rioting and desecrating a place of public worship on the 12th August, the second day of the riots. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns, and one more witness was examined yesterday.

Evidence having been recorded, Mr. Roughton said that the defence wished to cross-examine all the witnesses for the prosecution. If after the cross-examination of those witnesses and evidence for the defence the court were of opinion that there was a *prima facie* case against the defendant the Court might send the case on to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Little said that the object of the defence was to get over the next Sessions by prolonging the enquiry before the Magistrate. Non-bailable offences such as those of dacoity and theft had been proved so far as the evidence went. He requested the Magistrate to cancel the order for bail, which would expedite the defence.

The Magistrate gave it as his opinion that he would not try the case himself. A *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused. Mr. Roughton must, if he chose to cross-examine the witnesses in the Police Court, do it quickly, as his Worship wanted to commit the accused to the Sessions.

The case was then adjourned until to-morrow.

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BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Dr. Bhandarkar's nomination to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Bombay is a fitting acknowledgment by Government of his great literary attainments, his high personal character, and the useful service that he has done to the University in his various capacities as a successful Professor, Examiner, and Syndic in Arts; and we are glad to see that the choice of the Chancellor has met with general approval. The new Vice-Chancellor, by his wide oriental studies, and his long devotion to antiquarian research, has secured a high place amongst European Oriental scholars. The University of Gottingen in Germany shewed its appreciation of his labours in the field of scholarship by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Philology; and now his own University has had the honour of placing him at the head of its executive council. Udder his control there is no fear that the University will lower its standard, or relax the strictness with which, not withstanding much thoughtless grumbling, that standard has been maintained by his predecessors. While all must regret that the long illness of Mr. Telang rendered him unable to take so active a part in the control of the University as he would otherwise have done, and while all lament his untimely death, there is yet a melancholy satisfaction in the thought that the choice of H. E. the Governor has fallen upon one whom Mr. Telang himself, had he been spared, would have heartily welcomed as a successor in the Vice-Chancellor's chair.

Within less than a fortnight of Mr. Justice Telang's death, Hindu society has had the misfortune to lose another worthy man in the late Mr. Narayan Mahadeo Parmanand. Though not so well-known as Mr. Telang, Mr. Parmanand possessed in no inconsiderable degree the same good qualities of head and heart. His mastery over English was equally great, and, although he rarely spoke in public, he wrote the English language almost like an Englishman. He had the same clear head, calm and sound judgment, and acute perception as Mr. Telang; the same high sense of duty, the same devotion to work, and perhaps even greater earnestness of purpose. Even after he was confined to bed by an illness which was wholly incurable, the late Mr. Parmanand used to contribute to several native papers, and, almost to the end of his life, he devoted both his head and heart to the amelioration of the moral and religious condition of his fellow-countrymen. After leaving college Mr. Parmanand joined the Educational Department first as a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution, and then as First Assistant Master in the Hyderabad High School in Sind; and, had his health permitted his remaining in the department, he would have taken a very high place among its officers, and would have set a noble example to all teachers. The loss of such a man is naturally deeply mourned by all who were brought into contact with him, and who are interested in the progress of the country.

While the whole Bombay Presidency is mourning the loss of lives so valuable as those of the late Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Parmanand, the Province of Sind is also lamenting the loss of a young gentleman of great promise whose good and useful life has been suddenly cut short. Mr. Hiranand Showkiram Adwani was only 30 years old at the time of his death, and yet he had made himself so beloved by all classes of people by his unselfish devotion to the cause of religion and humanity, that his untimely death has caused universal grief in Sind. In his very early youth he was sent to Calcutta to finish his education, and for some years lived in the family of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen in order that he might receive his spiritual and moral instruction under the personal supervision of the great and good minister of the Brahmo Samaj. After taking his degree in Arts Mr. Hiranand spent some time in studying medicine, and in due time returned to Sind to apply himself to promote the good of his fellow-men. He ably conducted two local newspapers, established the union academy at Hyderabad, wherein he combined moral with intellectual education, established a Theistic Society in Karachi, and frequently administered medicine to people stricken with cholera and epidemic diseases, when others shrank from the duty of looking after them. Thus he lived solely for the good of others, and his death is lamented by men of all classes, Hindus and Mahomedans, Christian Missionaries, and the highest European officials of the province.

The increasing interest which is being displayed by natives of India in athletic sports of all kinds is a matter for satisfaction. In Bombay the School Association, recently formed, has so far been a success, and the matches played between rival schools have been watched with keen interest. It is to be hoped that the Association will develop, and that branches of it will be formed in other large towns, from which chosen teams may be sent to do battle on the Bombay *maidan*. There would seem to be no reason why the European and Native Scools of Poona, and the large High Schools at Thana, Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad should not be affiliated to the Association, and, if they ever are, we have no doubt that the Railway Companies will do all they can to assist sport, and to save expense to the teams that have to visit the capital.

Among the Parsis cricket is now firmly established as a national game, and the Hindus and Mahomedans are following the example set them, though not with universal vigour. The leaders of those communities cannot serve their country better than by inducing the richer persons among them to aid poor and struggling cricket clubs, and thus to provide for their young men a healthly and honest recreation, which will do them good mentally and bodily, and keep them from the pernicious habits which are too often a tempation in a country where boyhood, in the real sense of the term, is a thing practically unknown.

Football has not yet become a school game, except, we believe, in the Kathiawar High School at Rajkot. But the crowds, which witnessed the late contests at Poona in Lord Harris' Football tournament, were largely composed of natives who watched the proceedings with deep interest. Possibly a difficulty as to boots and shoes may, hitherto, have prevented boys from taking to this game, but it appears to us that there is every probability that before long, Football will also be included in the list of games played in large Indian schools.

And while on the subject of games, we would notice the marked success of the Jodhpur Rissala team in the late Polo tournaments. The team consisted of one European and three native gentlemen, and it is not too much to say that a better mounted, and better disciplined team has never appeared upon an Indian polo ground. If, as we hear, the team is likely to go to England to play at Hurlingham and elsewhere, we can predict for them that, even if they do not always obtain success, they will have a hearty welcome, and will win golden opinions as to their individual skill and their admirable combination and discipline.

The mention of discipline in the paragraph above leads us to a subject which is of the greatest importance in this country, inasmuch as it is grossly neglected by parents and by the leaders of youth generally. We do not hesitate to say that in many schools in India discipline, in the true sense of the word, is practically unknown. It may be admitted that, recently great improvements have taken place, but until parents and teachers deliberately set themselves to work to study the subject, and to discipline, not only themselves, but the young ones committed to their charge, the youth of this country will continue to grow up without any comprehension of the true meaning of the word discipline. We need only mention a recent case, in which the managers of a school deliberately promoted all classes in the middle of the school year, to prevent their boys from going over to a rival school, to shew that the conception of the moral government of a school is in this country still far from being what it should be. If the paper which we publish below, from the *Journal of Education*, on this subject serves to indicate to teachers how deeply the question of discipline and moral training is studied in schools in England, it will also, we hope, induce them to make a comparison between the standard set up by the writer, and that too commonly adopted by teachers in this country.—*Bombay Education Record.*

A judgment which a Paris correspondent says, will interest strangers visiting that city, was given recently by the Tribunal of Commerce. In July a Madame Labre was on the top of an omnibus in the Champs-Elysees when a waggon was passing in a different direction, and about to turn a corner. It was laden with masts that projected considerably before and behind the vehicle. As the waggon was wheeling round a mast struck the lady on the shin bone and inflicted a compound fracture. The waggoner drove off, and was never heard of. Madame Labre brought an action for damages against the omnibus company, which pleaded that it was not to blame. Her counsel, however, pleaded that there was an implied contract on the part of the company to convey its fares in absolute safety. The conductor and driver should have been on the look-out, but whether they were or not did not bear upon the case. The Tribunal adopted this view. If the company chose it might seek out the waggoner and sue his employer for the amount of damages it had to pay to Madame Labre—namely, 320*l*. The Civil Tribunal has always ruled in the sense of responsibility being only incurred through negligence.

THE DISASTER ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

The accident on Thursday was the most serious in its results of any of the four which have happened on the Madras line since the opening of its first section in 1856. The scene of the accident is skirted on its Eastern side by high hills, by the side of which runs the Peripaliam stream, which is some considerable width. On the Western side of the line runs another stream, which usually empties itself into the larger one by means of a culvert passing under a 20-foot girder over the line of railway, and although on several occasions previously water has been known to rise as high as six feet at this particular spot, it has always found an exit into the Peripaliam stream without hindrance. In the present case the water in the larger stream had risen rapidly to such a height and eddied along with such force that the water of the smaller one had its exit through the culvert arrested. The result was that the line was inundated. This culvert and girder are situated at the 320-6 mile. A noteworthy fact is that very little damage was done to the line itself, and that only a small portion of the permanent way was destroyed, yet without this there has been occasioned a loss, as far as was ascertained up to last night (11th inst.), of 42 lives. There appears not to have been the slightest warning of the approaching subsidence of the permanent way, at any rate up to the hour of the last train which passed over on Wednesday. A gang maistry had also walked over the culvert previous to the accident and noticed nothing suspicious.

D'Monte, the Under Guard, was thrown over the embankments and picked up dead. His remains were conveyed to Pothanur, where his relations resided, and there interred at the Cemetery.

The postal sorter had a miraculous escape; his van was telescoped, but just enough space was left for him to stand in. He clung on to the wires protecting the lamp. The mails were saved. It is more than probable that corpses still lie under the remaining *debris*, a recent discovery being a human arm and hand. Kerosine oil has been strewn over the wreckage, which conceals the smell of possibly putrefying flesh. The dead recovered up to Thursday evening were 16, up to last night (11th inst.) 26 more; the number of wounded 45, among whom are several very severe cases. Of the 15 dead sent to Coimbatore only one has not been claimed. Four passengers wounded slightly were sent to Mettapollium, ten to the R. C. Hospital at Coimbatore, where they are being cared for and nursed by nuns; fifteen to the Coimbatore Hospital.

Dr. Currie, Acting Physician to the Railway, arrived from Bangalore on Friday morning. The bodies recovered on Friday and not claimed were buried in a field adjacent to the scene of accident, decomposition having set in. A rumour gained somewhat general currency that a European lady and gentleman were passengers in the unfortunate train and were missing. The lady referred to, however, with a child and Eurasian maid, had alighted at Pothanur. The gentleman broke the Journey at Arkonam, but his luggage was damaged almost beyond indentification. Two European gentlemen intending to proceed by the train to Mettapollium, by an oversight at Coimbatore missed it. Another gentleman booked to Mettapollium and alighted at Tudiyalur, having changed his mind.

A diversion was completed and through traffic restored yesterday, exactly at 1 o'clock. It has been ascertained as a fact that there were no European or Eurasian passengers. The scene at Coimbatore station when the dead were brought in was most heartrending. The crowds were formidable and obstructive; lathees were freely used to keep them off. The first train of dead and wounded arrived on Thursday at 3, second at 5-30. Mrs. Hardy, wife of Apothecary Hardy, and her son did yeoman's service at the station, assisting the wounded on the platform, which was streaming with blood after their removal. One woman was awfully mutilated and had an infant at the breast. Both were dead. The infant was found dead lying as if asleep, no external injury being visible. The circumstances point to the fact that many of the dead were drowned, while it is certain that the smash was so sudden that few could have suffered much, as all were asleep at the time of the accident. The number of passengers hurt, it is feared, will never be accurately ascertained, as in their terror many who had received only slight wounds decamped from the scene in any direction in which they discovered a road. The wounded are said to have borne their sufferings with great patience, but considering that they had lain injured for about eleven hours before reaching Coimbatore, they must have been too exhausted to make much noise. Some Europeans of the Coonoor railway on learning of the accident trollied down to the scene from Mettapolliam with whisky, brandy and other things they thought likely to be useful in an emergency; and the Coimbatore Volunteers, who had been engaged at a field day, were conveyed to the spot, where they rendered splendered service, for which the highest praise is due to them. The mails on Thursday and Friday were landed at Karaimadai and conveyed thence by road to Mettapollium by two horse tongas. Yesterday, as soon as the diversion was completed, they were carried through by rail. Mr. Boesinger, of Ootacamund, Mr. Stoney, Engineer, Madras Railway, and Mr. Hooker, Missionary of Coimbatore, have taken photographic views of the wreck at the scene. Yesterday (11th inst.) Mr. Sturrock, the Collector, Mr. Carter. Chief Engineer, Mr. Pilkington, Loco-Superintendent, Mr. Read, Traffic Manager, Mr. Lefebvre and Mr. Ward, Loco. Department, Mr. Byron, Divisional Traffic Manager, Mr. French, Resident Engineer. Mr. Upcott, Government Consulting Engineer for Railways, and two gangers with ten men and 30 coolies from the Perambore Works, and a large staff of coolies from Mettapollium arrived. The villagers would render little or no help, being apparently frightened. The corpses had been removed by toties on a promise of payment of high remuneration. The rumour gained currency that a tiger had caried off two bodies on Friday, which did not serve to increase the courage of the timid villagers.

The floods around were so severe on Thursday night that two boys sleeping in a pen with sheep were washed away. One of the dead bodies has since been recovered three miles off the scene of the accident. Trees and huts were also washed away by the water having risen to over the height of the aloe fencing of the line. Mr. Egan, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Sweeney, inspector from Coimbatore, and a fairly large force of Police were on the ground on Thursday and Friday to prevent robberies of jewellery or valuables, in spite of which some thefts are said to have taken place.

Inquests on the dead were held at Coimbatore and on the spot by the Sub-Magistrates of the Coimbatore and Mettapollium, and an inquiry according to the rules in behalf of Government was held by the Collector at Pothanur.

There was a large consignment of kerosine oil in the train. If this had ignited the loss of life would have been even more formidable. An enormous amount of wreckage still remains to be cleared, which it is feared will not be effected for another week, and then only with the aid of an additional staff of workmen from Perambore.—*Madras Times.*

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT AND THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.

The following letters were printed in the *Times* of Oct 23:—

Sir,—With all due deference to the scholarly aims and patriotic motives of your correspondents on this subject who advocate, amongst other things, a study of the Koran as a preliminary to active work in the country, is it not more desirable to learn first to talk in the language by which all the actions of life are controlled? I feel consequently impelled to advise any intending learner to begin at the working end, and to let the polish come afterwards. I can assure him that by speaking the Arabic of the streets he will not offend the taste of either pasha or effendi, who habitually speak no other Arabic, though the writing of the language perforce obliges them to be more choice in idiom. Another words as to the "grounding" in gramatical Arabic. Are not the body and limbs of a language its root words and their derivatives, while the grammar is merely its apparel? Is not the act of walking learnt before the art of the toilet? I can only add that if a learner begins by studing the Koran may Allah help him! No Egyptian can.—Yours truly, R. A. Marriott, late Egyptian Army.

Sir,—Whilst heartily agreeing with Dr. Chaplin's letter regarding the study of Arabic by the English in Egypt, I venture to put in a plea for the encouragement of the study of the English language by Egyptians. How is it that, whereas the French spare no pains to propagate a knowledge of their language, wherever they have any hope of obtaining political influence, the English actually discourage the use of English in Egypt and elsewhere? The number of Egyptians who now study English is, I am aware, gradually increasing and so long as French, Italian and Arabic are the only official languages recognised in the country, the spread of the English language is seriously hindered. Yet the converse of Dr. Chaplain's argument is undoubtedly true. If we want the Egyptians to understand the character and motives of the English, they must learn to speak and read the English language, and this they would be only too glad to do, if English were put on an equality with French, by being recognised as an official language. If they read French newspapers only, is it likely that they will learn to take a favourable view of English motives and English policy?—I am, sir, yours truly, L. S., Brighton, Oct. 17.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

Chess-players, with a turn for the history of their strategic amusement, will be interested to learn that all the hypotheses as to the origin of the game have suddenly been "mated" by a recent extraordinary discovery in Egypt. It was generally assumed until that the ancient Indians had invented chess; that it was introduced from India to Persia in the sixth century; and that by the Arabs, and in consequnce of the Crusades, it spread from East to West. It is true the Chinese—who invented many things in times long gone by which had afterwards to be reinvented in Europe—assert that they can trace chess in their own country to about two hundred years before our era. Now, there can certainly be no doubt that in the character of the figures at present used, and in some of the words connected with the game—such as "schach" (Shah) and matt, or "mate"—an Indian, Persian, and Arabic influence are traceable.

But here comes news of the latest excavations on the pyramid field of Sakkara, which have brought to light a wall-painting, on which a high official is represented as playing chess with a partner at the time of the government of King Teta, who belonged to the sixth dynasty. Professor Lepsius formerly assigned the reign of that monarch to about the year 2700 B. C. Professor Brugsch, correcting this chronology, put it back to still greater antiquity, namely to the year 3300 B. C. So that chess would have been known in the once mysterious land of Mizraim something like 5200 years ago! It was north of the Pyramid of King Teta, or Teti, that two grave-chambers have been discovered, which were erected for two high officials of that ruler. Their names were Kabin and Meraka, called Mera. The grave-chamber ("mastaba") of the former consist of five rooms, built up with limestone. Its walls are covered with exceedingly well-preserved bas-reliefs and pictures representing various scenes. The other grave-chamber, that of Mera, is the most valuable. Until now, no less than twenty-seven halls and corridors have been uncovered. There are beautiful grave-columns; in the chief room there is, in a niche, a tinted statue of the departed, about seven feet high, with a sacrificial table of alabaster before it. Among the many wall-paintings in this and other rooms, hunting and fishing scenes, a group of female mourners, the three seasons, Mera and his sons holding each other by the hand, and Mera playing chess, are to be seen.

So grand is the impression this grave-chamber makes upon the beholder that the Arabs engaged in the work would not call it a "mastaba," but a "kilissa" (temple or church). Various valuable sarcophagi have also been discovered. A structure of colossal dimensions, situated at the western end of the necropolis, is being laid bare; the labours connected with it will probably extend over several years. Its direction is, like that of all the buildings of Old Egypt, from north to south. In Abu-Sir also several tombs have been excavated. One of the grave-chambers belonging to a certain Ptah-Chepses, who lived under the fifth dynasty, has already yielded very important results, although only two rooms have as yet been opened. From inscriptions it seems that pilgrims had come there for centuries. There are so-called "lotos columns," the capitals of which imitate the lotos flower. They are said to surpass in beauty of execution, as well as in antiquity, those of Beni Hasen, of Luxor, and Medamut. Three large statues which have been found are broken. The remnants of one of them show it to have been seven and a-half feet high. Certainly, Egypt looks like an inexhaustible ground for the archæological reconstruction of its history and of the life of its people.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. WHYMPER ON MOUNTAINEERING.

Mr. Whymper, in an address on "Mountaineering" delivered on Oct. 20 at the Birkbeck Institution, recounted exploits 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, and afforded an admiring audience the rare opportunity, by means of photographs he had obtained, of gazing on the snowy domes of the summit of Chimborazo and other peaks which must ever remain inaccessible to the ordiary human being. The lecturer first took his hearers through that Genesis of Alpine climbers, the conquest of Mount Blanc, first by Balmat and Pacard, and then by DaSaussure, and by a couple of engravings showed how climbing was practised 100 years ago, remarking that it was a wonder that these climbers of an earlier generation did not oftener come to grief. The modern system of climbing was then explained, the lecturer showing specimens of the iceaxe and the half-inch Manilla rope to which mountaineers were attached at distances of fourteen or fifteen feet apart, and the looped rope for scaling precipices, which is superior to the knotted rope, for in employing the latter the climber was apt to part with the skin of his knuckles through the rope pressing against the rock. Here Mr. Whymper exhibited a photograph of the summit of Mont Blanc, taken by him last August at sunrise, and showing the vast shadow of the mountain projected against the sky. Other peaks that had fallen to the share of Mr. Whymper in the rivalry that followed the foundation of the Alpine Club were then thrown on the screen; the gigantic obelisk of the incomparable Matterhorn being illustrated by a remarkable and unique set of views, taken from all aspects, and at all altitudes. Mr. Whymper made seven unsuccessful attempts on the south face, before he tried the east face and conquered. Crawling up a ridge, the party came to what, looked at from below, looked like a sheer precipice, up which they zigzagged from six o'clock till ten, the space covered looking exceedingly small. At two o'clock they stood on the summit. Then came the descent and the tragedy which cost the lives of Messrs. Hudson, Hadow, Lord Francis Douglas, and the guide Croz. Mr. Whymper showed the ridge of rock near the summit where Mr. Hadow slipped, and carried the rest with him, save Mr. Whymper and another guide. "We held, but the rope broke," and then came the agonising spectacle of their companions sliding down the face of the mountain, striving to save themselves, until they passed out of sight over the edge of the precipice, and fell 4000 feet on to the glacier below. Mr. Whymper attributed the accident to divided responsibility, and added that ever since that fatal day he had exacted obedience and taken the whole responsibility, and had never had an accident. The views of Chimborazo showed all Mr. Whymper saw, from the groups of villages at its foot. He did not believe the ascent was possible to the snowy domed summit, 20,500 feet high. The party encamped on the first night at an altitude of 14,400 feet, on the second at 16,500 feet. For sixteen hours they were continuously on foot. With augmented difficulties came diminished powers. They breathed in gasps the rarefied air. Violent headache and lassitude supervened, and all the symptoms of "mountain sickness." Mr. Whymper, however, thinks greater things will be accomplished, and said in concluding that perhaps some small boy present would, years after, in that room relate how he stood on the top of Mount Everest.

DEATH IN TAPESTRY.

The Paris correspondent of the *St James's Gazette* writes:— Wall-paper has been steadily going out of fashion in France of late years, and taste has been setting firmly in favour of a revival of tapestry as a means of hiding the bareness of walls. This tapestry in not necessarily artistic; it generally presents a plain surface of one colour; but the material comes from the weavingloom, not from the paper-mill. Rooms thus treated look much more luxurious and comfortable than others, and this effect is increased by the portieres, or heavy curtains, which often conceal the opening of doorways. Now we are told that these stuffs swarm in course of time with the most disreputable bacteria, that laugh at the housemaid's broom of cock's feathers, and lie in wait for people who are susceptible to their malignant influence. Should any body sneeze, the vibration will cause some of them to float about in the air, and thus they get absorbed by the systems of those who are not in a state of health to resist them. Speaking of these infinitely small germs or microbes of disease that nestle in curtains, carpets and wall tapestries, Dr. Raoul Lucet says: "C'est le diable pour les faire deguerpir!" Nothing short of boiling really frightens them; but as he very wisely observes, this mode of treating stuff that has been fixed to a wall is neither convenient nor economic. His most crushing argument against the increasing use of woven fabrics in the furnishing and decoration of houses is that the influenza was brought to France in a consignment of curtains from the East, and that 200,000 lives have already been sacrificed in consequence. The hygienic drawing-room that he recommends should have whitewashed walls, or, if people object to whitewash, should have its walls covered with oilcloth or faience, so that the infinitesimal particles that float in the air, and include microbes of every race and category, can be easily removed from it by the liberal use of water or by applying the "antiseptic sponge." Of course, there must be no such abomination as a carpet—a thing that was scarcely known in France before the English introduced it. Even the waxed floor are condemned on account of crevices which offer hidingplaces to the astute bacteria; the boards must be covered with linoleum or something with the same kind of surface. What a pleasant picture such a room presents to the imagination at the opening of the cold season! Tapisiers need not be alarmed; Parisians will not act upon Dr. Lucet's advice. They will keep their carpets, their wall-hangings, and their door-curtains in spite of microbes. But perhaps in the next century the antiseptic sponge will take the place of the housemaid's plumeau.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November, 11.)

Legislative Department.

H E the Govr Genl has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble J Woodburn, C S I, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H E the Govr Genl has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr Mackwerth Young, M A, C S I, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Home Department.

Establishments.

Mr R S Whiteway has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Medical.

Surgn-Capt J F Evans, M B, I M S, (Bengal), Offg Chemical Examiner to the Govt of the Punjab and Professor of Chemistry in the Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of his duties.

Port Blair.

Mr E H Man, Depy Supt, Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for forty days.

Ecclesiastical.

The Rev P H Chapman has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establt, to fill an existing vacancy.

Foreign Department.

Foreign Dept notification appointing Mr Charles Cumine, Supt of the Orphanage at Kolar, to be a Marriage Registrar, and licensing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in Mysore, is cancelled.

The following appointments are made in and to the Bhopal Battn consequent on the grant of leave to Capt G G J S Jones, I S C, Offg Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, and with effect, unless otherwise stated:—

Lieut C B Baldock, I S C, Wing Officer, and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd.

Lieut C C Jackson, I S C, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties.

Lieut C B Thornhill, I S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining.

Major C W Ravenshaw, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Assist to the Resident in Mysore and Secry to the Chief Commr of Coorg, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr H V Cobb, I C S, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, whose services are thereafter replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St. George.

The services of Mr A J Grant, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Mr F Masotti, Consul for Belgium at Bombay, resumed charge of his office.

Lieut H T Pritchard, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class and Assist to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana, has passed in the subjects prescribed under clause 3, rule II, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

C G H Trevor, C S I, I S C, Resident of the 1st class and Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for two months and three days.

Col W F Prideaux, I S C, Resident of the 2nd class and Resident (designate) in Mowar, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Col G H Trevor, C S I, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col W H C Wyllie, C I E, I S C, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Kotah, is on being relieved of his appointment as Offg Resident of the 2nd class and Offg Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, and until relieved by Col Prideaux, Lieut-Col W Wyllie will thereafter officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident in Mowar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Col S B Miles, until relieved by Col Prideaux, or until further orders.

A F Pinhey, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st [Additional 1st) class and Supt of Operations for Control of the Moghyas, is appointed, on return from furlough and reversion from foreign service, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class and is posted as Assist Political Agent at Banswara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut K D Erskine, I S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assist Commr of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Cantonment Magte at Nasirabad.

Surgn Capt J Graytor White, M B, I M S (Bengal), is, on being relieved of his appointment as Civil Surgn of Ajmere and Offg Medical Officer of the Merwara Battn, appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, and of the Harauti and Tonk Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn Capt C M Moore, M D, I M S, (Bombay), who is placed in medical charge of the Camp of the Governor General's Agent in Central India.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Gustav August Schmidt as Consul for Germany at Bassein.

Brevet-Surgn-Lieut-Col J H Newman, M D, I M S (Bengal), Residency Surgn and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, is granted furlough, for one year.

Finance and Commerce Department.

Mr G H R Hart is appointed to officiate as Depy Auditor General.

Mr J E O'Conor, Assist Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, is placed on special duty to visit Chittagong and other Indian ports.

Mr G H R Hart, Offg Depy Auditor Genl, is appointed to officiate as Assist Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, during Mr O'Conor's absence on special duty, or until further orders.

Military Department.

Army Staff.

Col T B Tyler, R A, to be Col on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

Commissariat-Transport Department.

The services of Lieut R C Cockerill, Depy Assist Comissy-Genl, 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Medical Department.

Senior Apothecary, 1st grade, T H Hill, (ranking as Hony Major), to be Assist Secy to the Principal Medical Officer, H M's Forces in India, with effect from the 1st Nov 1893.

Military Accounts Department.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the date specified, vice Mr J Jones, Assist Military Accountant, 1st class, deceased:—Lieut P G Showell, I S C, to be Assist Military Accountant, 1st class; Lieut H N Waymouth, I S C, to be Assist Military Accountant, 2nd class; and Lieut C N Baker, I S C, to be Assist Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.

Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieuts—C B Byers, Lincolnshire Regt, wing officer, 13th Bengal Infantry; F G C Ross, Wiltshire Regt, offg wing officer, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles; W B Douglas, Gloucestershire Regt, wing officer, 40th Bengal Infy; G W M West, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, offg wing officer, 1st Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles; and Second-Lieut G J Davis, Scottish Rifles, offg wing officer, 22nd Bengal Infy.

Second-Lieut Davis will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval.

Second-Lieut F H Goldthorp, Norfolk Regt, offg squadron officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut Goldthorp will rank as Lieut in the Indian Sta

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE RAM IN ACTION.

LORD ARMSTRONG'S recent speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne has once more revived a discussion on the value of the ram in action, and has produced some interesting criticisms from Admiral Sir George Elliot and other officers. We are very far from denying the value of intelligent criticism on any question of naval tactics, writes the "Broad Arrow," but it is necessary to bear in mind that the conditions of naval warfare have been very materially changed by the introduction of steam and powerful artillery. In point of fact, we have but a very limited stock of practical experience upon which to found our theories. Admiral Aube, in a comparatively recent work, "La Guerre Maritime, observes very justly :—"The object of all navies is war. The fundamental prolem which devolves upon us before all others in our researches is 'What will a naval war be?' Curious idea. No one at present, not even the most distinguished seaman, can answer this question. This inexperience of naval war under modern conditions is especially baffling when we come to consider whether or no it is desirable to supply our fleet with specially designed rams—that is to say, vessels constructed as rams pure and simple. In advocating the construction of such ships, Lord Armstrong has no doubt laid himself open to criticism. Possibly his theory may be perfectly sound, but it is only a theory after all. It has been argued in some quarters that, in advocating the introduction of rams, Lord Armstrong simultaneously desires to decrease the number of our battleships. But, so far from advocating, any reduction in the number of battleships, his lordship distinctly expressed a hope that the ships of the line of battle would be reduced in size and increased in number.

A MODEST CONCLUSION.

It seems that England is mistress of the seas only by the sufferance of the United Sates—at all events that is the view of the "Daily Inter-Ocean of Chicago. Referring to the victory of the Vigilant, that journal says:—"Evidently this country could take from England her crown as mistress of the sea if so inclined. But our people have more profitable—at least more congenial—outlets for their enterprise than in plowing (!) the furrowless ocean and holding commercial intercourse with other nations." Again, we are told that "whenever it is for their own interest to sail the seas," the American "will be able to outstrip in both the construction and the management of vessels any and all competitors, including the British." American journals are known to have an emprical way of reasoning. But is it not carrying the system just a little near to the ridiculous to declare that, because one small boat beats another, therefore the people of the United States are unrivalled in seamanship, and can assert their supremacy whenever they like to sail the seas?

THE ADVANTAGE OF FOREIGN SERVICE.

There is only one feature in which we can boast that we are ahead of the Germans, thinks the "Army and Navy Gazette." The Germans have no foreign service to provide for. We have. Here some say the Germans are fortunate. But are they? It has been our foreign service obligations which have given to our army its inherent mobility. We have no hesitation in saying that but for the service, on which they are always liable to be sent to any part of the world at a moment's notice, the officers and men of the British army would have become demoralised. They would have got into a groove of indolence, and nothing but a crushing disaster would have aroused them to life again. It is foreign service, as a feature of its, army, that has thus saved the prestige of the British nation hitherto. May the day be far distant when that obligation shall cease. When it does, when India is garrisoned by a local army, and the garrisons at home settle down to a humdrum military existence, it will be a bad thing for England. Let apathy once take root in our army and the game will be up. Much has been done of late years by those who have been foremost in their advocacy of progress to retard it by ill-considered measures of reform. We trust that they will stop at the last blow, and that in any discussion which may take place on the recruiting difficulty from time to time, all soldiers will represent the immense advantage which the British army enjoys over those of foreign nations on account of the obligations which Indian and Colonial service demands.

TOULON.

How many Englishmen know, or if they ever knew, remember, asks the "Broad Arrow," that the present year is the centenary of some very remarkable operations of war, the scene of which was that very Toulon where just at present our lively Republican neighbours are welcoming the fleet of their friends the Russians with true Gallic exuberance? Yet exactly one hundred years ago, in October 1793, the town of Toulon was the theatre of very stirring events in which the British navy and army played a distinguished part. The principles of the "sans culottes" did not at once obtain a footing in the South of France, and both Lyons and Toulon were holding out for the King in August 1793. Toulon went so far as to invite the co-operation of the British fleet commanded by Admiral Lord Hood, who accepted the invitation, and with the assistance of troops from Gibraltar held the town for nearly three months, when he was finally compelled, by an overwhelming force, to leave it. This force was commanded first by Carteaux, and afterwards by Dugommier, the captor of Lyons, whose artillery was under the direction of Napoleon Buonaparte. On the side of the defence there were employed, in addition to Lord Hood, the famous Sir Sidney Smith, Captain Keith Elphinstone, Generals O'Hara (taken prisoner on October 27), Dundas, and Lord Mulgrave, as well as the Spanish General Gravina.

SOME INCIDENTS IN MODERN WAR.

Modern since has effected a marvellous alteration in the conditions of warfare observes the "Pall Mall Gazette." England is at war with a savage despot in South Africa. Our irregular forces are marching on his capital, one battle and a few skirmishes have been fought, when his brother calmly strolls into the fort which is one of the bases of our operations and informs the authorities that he wishes to send a telegram to the High Commissioner. A Brazilian warship is docked at Monte Video. The insurgents arm a cruiser to attack her. When their vessel reaches Monte Video the harbour-master puts her in quarantine for a couple of days. Besides these events the story that the Spanish ship, the "Comde Venadito, has so terrified the Moors with her search lights that they dare not remain on the coat, sounds like Jules Verne's tale of the negroes who mistook a balloon for the moon and imagined that its inhabitants were gods.

AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEERS.

The most interesting episode in connection with the little war in Mashonaland so far, the "St. James's Gazette" thinks, has been the offer from an Australian militia regiment to take a share in it. The suggestion has been declined because the aid of the gallant Victorians is not wanted in South Africa, as things are turning out. But it was a fine and patriotic offer, and let us be grateful to the colony and the citizen-soldiers of Bendigo for it. New South Wales sent her troops to help us in the Soudan; Victoria would send them, if necessary, to Mashonaland; both, we may be sure, would be ready to take a hand in the game if the empire were seriously menaced in India or elsewhere. Even Radicalism may take comfort at this manifestation of the old British Adam in these younger Britons of the South:—

"And now when first the shadow falls,
On England, and the touch of Fate,
You leave your ocean-girded walls,
You answer ere your Mother calls,
And meet her foemen in the gate."

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT JAPAN.

A naval correspondent of the "Western Morning News" writes from Hakodate, Japan, under date September 5th :—The squadron annual regatta was held last week and excited a great deal of interest. The 'Imperieuse carried off most of the pulling races. Next came the 'Severn' and the 'Leander.' In the service sailing races the prizes were fairly distributed, but in the race for the admirals Cup the Severn secured first, second, and third places with her second cutter, sailed by Lieutenant Gillett, her launch, Lieutenant Thursby, and galley, Captain Henderson. The wind, which was fairly stead in the early afternoon, fell as the day advanced, and Captain Henderson obtained the third place from the flag-captain, who had up to this been a good third, by a lucky flaw which he caught while several boats were lying becalmed together. The officers' pulling race, for which a prize was given by Lady Fremantle, was a walk over for the officers of the Imperieuse. After the regatta a smoking concert was held on board the Imperieuse, and Lady Fremantle presented the prizes to the winners.

MEN-OF-WAR'S BOILERS.

Apparently we have not yet seen the end of the trouble, connected with the mistake which was made some little time back with the boilers of men-of-war. The ferrule is a good enough make-shift remedy in its way, but the disease can only be stamped out entirely by a new type of boiler. Meantime the authorities go ahead making praiseworthy efforts to get improved results. The recent trial on board the 'Bellona' was in this direction, but the alteration in the furnace bridge, necessitating additional draught and heat before the required steam pressure could be obtained, proved to be of no avail. Steam was raised in two boilers, in one of which the alteration had been made, but not in the other, and it was proposed to run the ship for twelve hours with three-fifths of full power. Eight hours' steaming, however, demonstrated the futility of the arrangement, and showed, it is said, that vessels of this type can not be run at full speed for six hours without breaking down completely. It is also reported that enough evidence was afforded to condemn the use of ferrules in tubes of small diameter, but if so it is rather strange that all the torpedo gunboats are just now in process of being doctored in this way.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to .....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD (Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co., FLEMING SHAW & Co., Agents.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, watis and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlement in Gohelwar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad. PRICE ..... Rs. 6.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 6 "
4 " " " 9 "
4½ " " " 9 or 12 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.....£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 50,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
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BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application. (By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, July 17, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

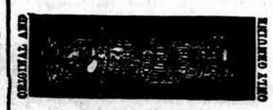
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (in Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Requires No Cooking. No Added Milk:

A PERFECT FOOD.

Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.

The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.

NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Makes { FLESH. BONE. BRAIN. } For { INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS. }

WHOLESALE OF TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA. OF ALL DEALERS.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY. ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

TO R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Professor of Chemistry.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

PRESERVED BUTTER FROM COLD CLIMATES

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.

Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.

To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,

And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool

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NOTICES.

KANANGA OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia.	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP OF Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all sufferers from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood, and the Excesses of Youth.

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubebs or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth: prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruins the complexion; in three tints—white, pink, and Rose. Ask for any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT. are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month.
For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICES.

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Tram Terminus, Girgaum, *BOMBAY.*

VATCHA BROS.' BOMBAY CYCLE MART.

BEST BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, Cycle Novelties, Cycle Accessories AT POPULAR PRICES. Price List Free.

SPECIAL MECHANICAL REPAIRS:— CHEAPEST

HARDY'S RODS
Cane Built Steel Centre, Cane Built, and Greenheart Fishing Rods and Tackle.

TO **ANGLERS.**

Send direct to us for "Hints to Anglers and Catalogue"—(200 ILLUSTRATIONS) *Free.*

Rods, Reels, Baits, Gut, Flies, and Tackle of all kinds specially suitable for Indian Fishing, sent direct from factory at first cost.

HARDY BROS., Practical Anglers, Inventors, and Manufacturers, Alnwick, ENGLAND.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

No. 2489.

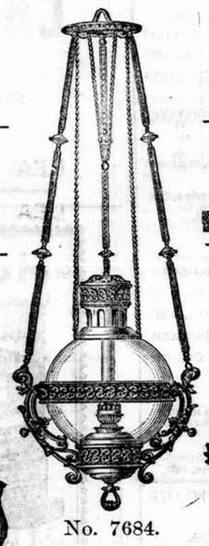
No. 7967.

No. 7935.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free by post.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free by post.

No. 6006.



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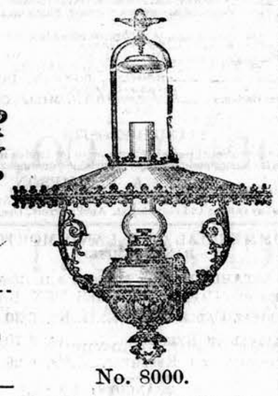
Every Requisite in the Lamp line kept in stock.



No. 8000.

Special Illustrated Price Lists of Rippingille's Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, Coffee Machines, Tea Kettles, Stamped Steel Enamel Ware, Majolica Artware, Fancy Glassware, Drawingroom Sidetables, etc., etc. free by post to the Mofussil on application.

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR (LATE THEODOR: KNAUST).
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S FOOD
Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO., Ltd., Belfast, Ireland, will be glad to add to their advertisements the names of Firms regularly keeping Stock of their Whiskey.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION, 1893.

The Medal and Highest Award for Irish Whiskey has been won by

OLD BUSHMILLS WHISKEY.

This Whiskey may be obtained in India of TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona; CUTLER, PALMER & Co., GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., PLANTERS' STORES AND AGENCY Co., Calcutta; McDOWELL & Co., Madras; EDULJEE & Co., MURRAY & Co., Lucknow; MURRAY & Co., Karachi.

Hamilton & Co
79, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

3631 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.

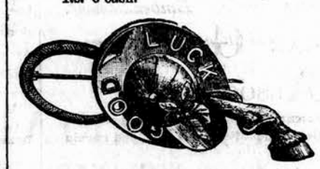
G Engraved Silver Bangle cash

G. Silver Brooch. Rs.6 cash

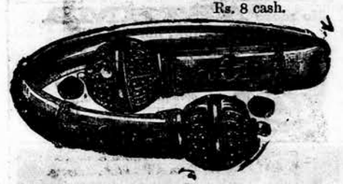
3634 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.

3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration. Rs. 5 cash.

3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch Rs. 8 cash.



3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.



3640 G. Silver Bangle, Rs. 6 cash.

3641 G. Silver Watch Chain, Rs. 13 cash.

3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash

3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

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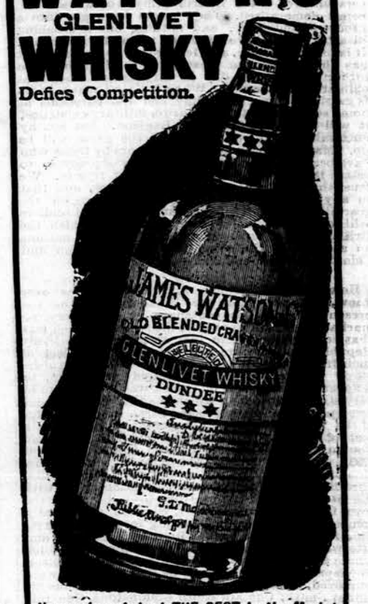

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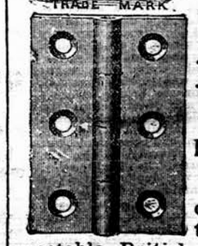

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